The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,096.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1868. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty Two

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance, delivered in Town .....Rs. 52 0
including postage..... „ 72 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town.. „ 26 0
including postage..... „ 36 0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town „ 16 0
including postage..... „ 21 0
For one month, delivered in Town..... „ 6 0
including postage..... „ 7 12
Single Copy for Cash ..... „ 0 4
Back Numbers ..... „ 0 8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under
First insertion .....Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto..... „ 2 8
Third Ditto..... „ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertion „ 0 2 As. per
no, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion .....7 As. per line.
Second Ditto ..... 4 „ „
Third and succeeding 2 „ „
In the Native languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee *and the announcement must be authenticated.*

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

ABRAHAM—September 11th, at sea, on board the s. s. "—Delhi," on his passage home, Charles Edward, son of Thomas Robert Abraham, Esq., of South Norwood, formerly in the service of the P. & O. and G. I. P. Railway Companies, aged 25.

BECK—November 9th, at Hemsby, Norfolk, suddenly, Elizabeth Ann, relict of the late George Beck, Esq., aged 64 years.

FRITH—November 10th, at Highlands, Amburley, Gloucestershire, in the 72nd year of his age, John Griffith Frith, Esq., of Highlands and 19, Wimpole-Street, J. P. for the County of Middlesex and for Westminster.

HIGH—November 17th, at Bhusawul, Edward, son of Mr. John High, of Belgaum, Inspector of Railway Police, of cholera, aged 22 years and 6 months, deeply and sincerely regretted.

KELLY—December 7th, at Grant Road, of convulsions, William Michael, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Kelly, aged 7 days, deeply and sincerely regretted.

METHVEN—October 2nd, at Swathling, near Southampton, Helen, infant daughter of Robert Methven, Commander Peninsular and Oriental Company, aged 16 months.

BENGAL.

BIRTH.

GREY—November 30th, at Berhampore, the wife of Edmund Grey, Esq., C.S., of a son.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

BIRTHS.

MILLER—November 29th, at Deyrah Dhoon, the wife of Staff Surgeon C. M. M. Miller, of a daughter.

WHITELEY—November 29th, at Simla, the wife of Mr. D. Whiteley, Deputy Adjutant General's Office, Royal Artillery, of a son.

DEATHS.

METCALFE—November 25th, at Dera Ismael Khan, of diarrhœa, Katharine Ada, only child of Assistant Surgeon Fenwick Metcalfe, Bengal Army, aged 10 months.

SHERLOCK—December 2nd, at Etawah, of croup, Mary Deborah, the youngest daughter of T. T. Sherlock, Esq., Civil Surgeon, aged 18 months.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam Ship "CASHMERE," 1,050 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander H. T. Dickinson, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 8th December or, at noon.

	Dec.		Dec.
Leave BOMBAY	8	Leave Galle	18
„ Carwar	10	„ Negapatam.....	20
„ Mangalore	11	„ Pondicherry	
„ Cannanore	12	„ Madras	22
„ Calicut	12	„ Coconada	24
„ Beypore	13	„ Vizagapatam....	25
„ Cochin	14	„ Bimlipatam	25
„ Tuticorin	16	„ Gopalpore	
„ Colombo	17	Arrive CALCUTTA	28

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the Steamer at Madras.

No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Gundur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

Up.	Dec.	Dec.	Down.	Jan.	Jan.
Leave BOMBAY ..	14	28	Leave BUSSORAH	1	15
			„ Fao	1	15
„ Kurrachee ...	18	1	„ Bushire	3	17
„ Gundur	19	2	„ Lingah	5	19
„ Muscat.....	22	5	„ B. Abbas	7	21
„ B. Abbas	24	7	„ Muscat	9	23
„ Lingah	25	8	„ Gundur	11	25
„ Bushire	28	11	„ Kurrachee.....	13	27
„ Fao	29	12		Jan.	
Arrive BUSSORAH ..30		13	Arrive BOMBAY 16		30

The Steam-ship "COMORIN," 560 tons, 100 H.P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 14th December, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY at noon.

The Steam-ship "MARTABAN," 510 tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. C. Shaw, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 7th December, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

SHIP "BONNIE DUNDIE" arrived in this Port from Liverpool on 4th inst. with a cargo of Coal, shipped by G. H. Haram. I require to know the Consignees of the said cargo.

PETER CONNOR, Master.

5th December 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "Warren Hastings," arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship "Warren Hastings."

Bombay, 28th November 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per "Malleny," Kerr, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Kerr will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 6th December 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "Jane Avery," George Hislop, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Hislop will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

RENNIE, SCOVELL, & Co.,
Agents for the Captain.

ROOFS

DAMP WALLS AND FLOORS prevented by using "Pyrimont" Seyssel Asphalte.

VERMIN.—Their ravages prevented. "Pyrimont" Seyssel Asphalte.

STORES & WAREHOUSES superior to any in use. "Pyrimont" Seyssel Asphalte.

PRISON WALLS & ROOFS—for these use "Pyrimont" Seyssel Asphalte.

PAVEMENTS—to any shape and any purpose. "Pyrimont" Seyssel Asphalte.

MILLS—FACTORIES—watertight, if you use "Pyrimont" Seyssel Asphalte.

London Office—5, Parliament Street, London.

PUBLIC WORKS

Committees of Public Works will find the "Pyrimont" Seyssel Asphalte the most useful and economical material for

GARDEN WALKS AND HOUSES,
BATHS AND WASHHOUSES,
HOSPITAL CORRIDORS AND OUT-OFFICES,
LAVATORIES,
ABATTOIRS AND MARKETS,
LANDING PIERS,
RAILWAY AND STEAM BOAT STATIONS,
BARRACKS—CAVALRY AND INFANTRY,

and every work where Wet Walls are to be provided against, and Floors and Roofs executed. Vermin of every description excluded, and the highest sanitary status attained.

Orders must describe the class of work for which the material is wanted, and the superficial area in each class of work, that the shipment may embrace the proper qualities and quantities. Payment in England is required to ensure attention to an order.

Specimens of works, with full instructions for the application of the "Pyrimont" Seyssel Asphalte, are sent with every shipment.

All Blocks of Asphalte shipped by this Company are impressed on two opposite sides with the words.

PYRIMONT
SEYSSEL.

5, Parliament Street, London. J. FARRELL, Secretary.
Works—Cubbitt-town, E.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The undersigned continue to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire upon Buildings, and their contents in Bombay.

They are now prepared to issue Policies for terms longer than one year, charging for the extra period the proportionate part of the year's premium.

LYON & Co.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited), under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of Passengers can be accommodated.

RATES OF FARE.

To Suez—1st class £45, 2nd class £25. } exclusive
To Trieste,—1st class £64 10s., 2nd class £37 5s. } of Wines.

Steamers leave Bombay on the 20th of each month and Suez on or near the 15th.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. STEPHEN, KENNARD & Co., London; Messrs. TOD, KENNARD & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. TOD, RATHBONE & Co., Alexandria; AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Trieste and Venice, and Messrs. FRAISSINET PERE, et FILS, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship "GUNGA," 1,300 Tons, Captain Child, will be despatched on the 20th December.

The Steamer of the 5th January 1869 will be the "KRISHNA."

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.—Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the Passage and Home wear:—

REQUIREMENTS.

½ doz.	Silk and Wool Shirts.	1	Rug with Strap.
½ „	Under Vests.	1	Maud.
2 „	Linen Collars.	1	Inverness Cape.
1 „	Fine Cotton Socks.	1	Hand Portmanteau.
1 „	Fine Merino Socks.	2	Overland Trunks.
½ „	Fine Merino Drawers.	1	Clothes Bag.
1 „	Colored Handkerchiefs.	1	Travelling Hat.
		1	Courier Bag.
1 „	White Cambric.	1	Easy Chair.
1	Overland Suit.	1	Umbrella.
2	Sleeping Suits.	1	Pair of Brushes.
2	Pairs of Kid Gloves.		Ladies' Overland Trunks.
6	Scarfs and Ties.		

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

CORRESPONDING FIRM—
BADHAM BROTHERS.

WANTED.

WANTED, a Clerk. Salary from 40 to 60 Rupees per mensem, according to ability. Address "H.," "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED, an Engineer for the Unclesur Cotton Gin and Press Company. Copies of Testimonials will be required. Salary expected, &c., &c., to be addressed to the undersigned.

PESTONJEE NUSSERWANJEE.

Unclesur, near Broach, 2nd Dec. 1868.

WANTED, a passage in a Sailing or Steam Vessel proceeding to England via the Cape for four European Insanes. The Vessel tendering will be required to carry a Surgeon.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEORGE INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 13th Nov. 1868.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, a spacious Godown in 2 Church Lane. Apply to WATSON, BOGLE, & Co.

TO LET, a BUNGALOW, No. 147 Malabar Hill, recently vacated by C. J. MAYHEW, Esq., Barrister. Apply to REMINGTON & Co., Agents, Land Mortgage Bank of India (Limited). Bombay, 20th June 1868.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Messrs. THACKER, VINING, & Co. beg to announce that they have now in stock a splendid assortment of Photograph and Carte-de-visites Albums, adapted for presentation. Inspection is respectfully invited.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c. &c.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette Press* is prepared to execute Copper Plate Printing and Engraving on the Premises.

Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., Card Plates, Wedding Cards, &c &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office.

April, 1868.

TO THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY.—I hereby give notice that an Adjourned Special General Meeting of the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay will be held in the Town Hall, on Wednesday, the 9th day of December 1868, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon precisely, to consider the business left undisposed of at the Meeting held on Wednesday, the 11th November last.

C. E. STANGER LEATHES,
Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 4th December 1868.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Tenders are hereby invited for the erection of a new building for the National Bank of India in Rampart Row on the Esplanade. The Plans can be seen and bills of quantities obtained at the Offices of the Architects, Messrs. Scott, McClelland, and Co., near the Elphinstone Circle. Sealed Tenders are to be sent to the National Bank of India, and no Tender will be received after 12 o'clock on Monday the 14th instant.

SCOTT, McCLELLAND, & Co.

Bombay, 1st December 1868.

STUDIO.—No 9, Hummum Street.

SYKES AND DWYER,
LANDSCAPE AND PORTRAIT PHOTOGRAPHERS.

Portraits taken daily from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

FOR SALE—Views of Bombay, Poona, Sattara, Kurrachee, Sholapore, Beejapore, Caves of Elephanta, Karlee, Groups of Brahmins, Hindoos, Nautch Girls, Bunnias, &c., &c.

NATIVE CHARACTERS.

Houses, Horses, Tombs, &c., taken to order.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—Just arrived per "Burmah," "Doxford," and other Ships, and orders are now being registered, for

Lowmoor Iron Plates.
Fresh Portland Cement.
Leather Belting.
Suction and Delivery Hose.
Anvils, Bellows, &c.
Patent Duplex Punches, to punch ½ inch Plate Iron.
Steam Whistles and Boiler Fittings.
Sheet Zinc.
Galvanised Corrugated Iron and Fittings.
Plate, Bar, Angle, and Tee Iron.
Estimates given for every description of Iron work and Machinery.

W. NICOL & Co.

JUDSON'S SIMPLE DYES

AFFORD

BRILLIANT AND FAST COLOURS

ARE

SUITABLE FOR ALL PURPOSES

AND

VERY EASY TO USE

Blue	Magenta
Brown	Mauve
Canary	Orange
Cerise	Pink
Crimson	Scarlet
Green	Violet

	Cash. Rs.	as.	Credit. Rs.	as.
Per bottle	0	12	1	0

SOLE AGENTS.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

RE MICHAEL HUGH SCOTT, deceased.—PURSUANT to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act 1866," Notice is hereby given that all persons being creditors of, or otherwise having claims upon, or against the Estate of Michael Hugh Scott, late of Bombay, in the East Indies, and of No 41, Threadneedle Street, in the City of London, Merchant, who died at Barrichinnock in North Britain on the 15th day of April, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-eight, and letters of administration of whose personal estates and effects (with the exemption of the last Will and Testament of the said deceased, issued in England annexed) were granted by the Principal Registry of Her Majesty's Court of Probate on the Fifth day of November One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-eight granted by the Hon'ble Sir Robert Porrett Collier, Knight, Her Majesty's Judge of the said Court of Judicature at Bombay to Alexander Henry Cam, Esquire, of the firm of Messieurs Ritchie, Steuart, and Company, and Robert Rankin, also of Bombay, European inhabitant, a partner in the said firm of Messieurs Ritchie, Steuart, and Company, and Robert Rankin, also of Bombay, European inhabitant, an assistant in the said firm of Messieurs Ritchie, Steuart, and Company, the constituted attorneys of Archibald Campbell Scott, George William Campbell, and Robert Hannay, Esqrs., Executors of the last Will and Testament of the said Michael Hugh Scott, deceased, are required on or before the 19th day of December, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-eight, to send to Messrs. Remington, Hore, and Langley, of Bombay, Solicitors for the said Administrators, the particulars of their claim upon or against the said estate, and that at the expiration of such time the administrators will hand over the whole of the assets of the said deceased to the said Archibald Campbell Scott, George William Campbell, and Robert Hannay, Esqs., as such executors, having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have notice. All persons indebted to the said Estates, or having property of the deceased in their hands, are hereby required to pay or account for such debts or property to the said Administrators.

REMINGTON, HORE, & LANGLEY,
Solicitors, Bombay.

Dated this 17th day of November 1868.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. BADHAM & Company.

HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.

Apollo House. Bombay.

By Appointment.

To the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN;
The present Viceroy and Governor General of India
His Excellency The Right Hon'ble SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G. C. B., K. S. I.

SEASON 1868-69.

MESSRS. BADHAM and Company, in announcing the arrival of their Shipments for the present season, beg to call special attention to the great extension of all Departments.

The Goods have been carefully selected by Mr. BADHAM from the best London and Parisian Markets, and in order to obtain the latest novelties, the Goods have been despatched by the Overland Route.

BADHAM'S SPECIAL INDIAN HOSIERY

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	As.
Fine Bro. Cotton Socks, p. doz.	12 to	21
Superfine do.	18 „	21
Balbriggan embossed Silk do.	25 „	
Fine Striped and Fancy Socks	14 „	20
Fine Mixed Silk and Cotton	25 „	
Superfine Grey and Mixed Merino	13 „	18½
Extra Super do., Mixed Striped	21 „	24
Lisle Thread ½ Hose	20	
Do. Fancy Striped	23	
Fancy and Striped Silk Socks	25 „	45
Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings for Shikaring &c., per pair	3 „	6
Celebrated India Gauze under Vests	4½ „	
Silk and Wool Pants	6 „	8
India Gauze Pants	7 „	8
Grey Merino Pants	6 „	8
Bathing Drawers, Striped Fancy Cotton	2½	

BADHAM'S SHIRTS

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	A.
Fine Longcloth Shirts per doz.	45	0
White Zephyr Shirts per doz.	55, 60, 65	0
Do. Dress Do.	75	0
Pure Silk and Wool Shrunk, each.	10	8
Do. all Wool „	10	0
Do. Cashmere „	10	8
Spun Silk Shirts „	12	8
French Printed Shirts per doz.	70	0
Spun Silk Sleeping Suits, each	25	0
Cashmere Do. „	20	0
Silk and Wool Do. (indispensable).	20	0
Prince of Wales Do.	18	0

THE PRINCE OF WALES'S Colored Shirts: a new Material highly recommended to those who cannot wear Flannel and require an absorbing Material, each 8 8

BADHAM'S THREE-FOLD COLLARS

COLLAR DEPARTMENT.

		Rs.	A.
The Pall Mall	per dozen	7	0
do. with Tie	„	7	8
The Belgian	„	7	0
do. with Tie	„	7	8
The Shakspear	„	7	0
do. with Tie	„	7	8
The Regent	„	7	0
The Indian	„	7	0
The Improved West End	„	7	0

BADHAM'S SCARFS, TIES, &c.

FANCY DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	A.
The Duke of Edinburgh Scarf.	3	0
The Rotten Row Scarf	3	8
The Bond Street do	3	8
The Bond Street Washing Scarf	1	0
The Windsor Scarf for Sailor's Knot, Gauze Silk, Satin, &c., Rs. 2-8 to	4	0
An Immense Assortment of all kinds of Scarfs and Ties.		
Guyot's Improved French Braces	2	8
India Rubber with Buck Skin Ends	5	0
The United Service Brace	3	0
Bridle Leather Belts		

Rs. Rs.

LINEN EPARTMENT.

Damask Napkins of all sizes	
Damask Table Cloths, to dine four to twenty persons	
Gentlemen's Cambric Handkerchiefs ready for use per dozen	12-8 to 25
Gentlemen's Handkercaefs, Colored Borders	16-8
Gentlemen's French Cambric, with Photographs	32-8

JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	Rs.
Gold Solitaires, Plain	15	to 30
„ „ Chased	15 „	30
„ „ Enameled	16 „	30
„ Sleeve Links	18 „	30
„ Shirt Studs	14 „	30
„ Scarf Rings	8 „	12
„ Scarf Pins (latest novelties)	10 „	30

TRAVELLING DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	Rs.
Overland Trunks	20	to 32
Solid Leather Portmanteaus	50 „	70
Railway Portmanteaus	16 „	30
Leather Bags (of all descriptions)		
Scotch Mauds	12 „	35
Railway Rugs	12 „	50
Witney Rugs, Overland Chairs, Invalid Chairs, Bags, Real Morocco Courier Bags, Rug Straps, Belts.		Cholera

HAT DEPARTMENT.

ELLWOOD'S EXTRA QUALITY

Paris Hats		14	0
Drab Shell Felt		10	8
The Celt Black and Drabs		8	8
The Jerome	do.	7	8
The Cantab	do.	7	8
The Isis	do.	7	8
The Derby	do.	7	8

ELLWOOD'S AIR CHAMBER HELMETS BEST QUALITY

Hunting, Patent Inner Bands
„ Turban
„ lined Cork. „
Helmets.

The new Regulation Helmets, Hawkes' Patent best Quality.

LINCOLN AND BENNETT'S Black Velvet Hats..... Rs. 16

GLOVE DEPARTMENT.

Gent's.	Gent's.
Military Doe.	White.
Dogskin.	Straw.
Driving Gloves.	Lavender.
Drab Norway.	Black.
Lisle Thread.	Drabs assorted.
	French Dog Skin.

STICKS.

Best Red Blankets Rs. 25 per pair.

UMBRELLAS.

Gent's Plain and Twill Silk Fox's Paragon Frames. Ladies, Plain Silk, Ivory and Carved Oak Handles.

BADHAM and Company,
Indian Hosiers.

NOTICE.—Messrs. Cunha and Co. beg to announce that they have a New Stock in hand for sale—Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots, Broad Cloth, Merino, Millinery, and Jet Ornaments of all kinds, Hats for Ladies and Gentlemen, Musical Instruments, Strings and Books, Pictures of all European Royal Families without frame The above Articles can be had at a very moderate rate.

New Encyclopœdia of arts and sciences in 21 Volumes. A very superior Band, either Orchestra or Brass, for Balls, Theatres, &c., is also supplied at a short notice.

Kalbadevie Road, No. 35.

MILINERY ESTABLISHMENT,
UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
No. 7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA,
ALSO
No. 3, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
Established in 1851.
Mrs. LAKE

Has always on hand a choice selection of Millinery kept up by supplies received OVERLAND.

WEDDING and MOURNING ORDERS executed with the greatest care and punctuality.

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

N.B.—LADIES' OWN MATERIALS MADE UP.

A. ALLAN'S CLEARING SALE.
To make room for NEW GOODS.

At a reduction of FIFTEEN PER CENT.

CAPITAL TWEED SUITS, made to order. ...	Rs.	20	
FANCY TWEED TROWSERS.....	Rs.	8-8	
SILK MIXED COATS DOUBLE BREASTED	„	12-8	„ 20
SLEEPING SUITS	from „	12	to „ 18
A VARIETY OF DRAB FELT HATS	from „		2

N. B.—Clearing Sale will only be open for a month.

REGIMENTALS.

The NEW REGULATION, FULL DRESS, TUNIC, for Infantry.
The NEW REGULATION, SASH AND SWORD BELT, for Infantry.
STAFF CORPS BELTS, CORK HELMETS AND COLLAR ORNAMENTS.
PATROL JACKETS for Staff Artillery and Infantry.

A. ALLAN, 17, Apollo Street, Bombay.

ROSSELET & Co.,
Established 1858,
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, AND ENGRAVERS,
6, MEADOW STREET,
Importers of English and Foreign Watches and Jewellery of all kinds.

Sole Agents in India for Pateck, Benoit, and Courvoisier Brothers' Watches.

Always on hand a large stock of Gold and Silver Watches of all descriptions, sizes, and prices, Railway Time-keepers (Keyless), Repeaters, and Soldiers' Watches Guarantee given with every Watch.

A beautiful assortment of made Jewellery, Silver and Plated Ware.

American French and English Clocks in great variety.

Repairs of all kinds carefully executed. Orders from up-country stations punctually attended to if accompanied with a remittance.

ROSSELET & Co.

NOTICES.

GREAT AMERICAN CIRCUS.

The Managers beg to inform the Public that owing to unforeseen circumstances they are obliged to remain in Bombay for one week longer.

THEY WILL THEREFORE GIVE THREE MORE PERFORMANCES.

ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, DEC. 9TH,
WHICH WILL BE A GRAND NATIVE LADIES' NIGHT.

Doors open at half-hast seven; commence at eight on this occasion.

THURSDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 10TH,
THE USUAL PERFORMANCE
FOR THE BENEFIT OF MR. S. O. ASELL.

SATURDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 12TH,
THE LAST NIGHT.

REDUCED PRICES AS USUAL.

First Class Rs.	3	Third Class Re.	1
Second Class „	2	Fourth Class As.	8

Doors open at half-past eight; commence at nine.

Tickets may be obtained at the Oriental Exchange and Tiffin Rooms, and at the Circus.

F. H. POLLOCK, Agent.

INDIAN PENINSULA, LONDON, AND CHINA BANK, LIMITED, (in Liquidation).—Notice is hereby given that the Liquidator is now prepared to issue Certificates to the Shareholders of this Bank for the Shares standing in their names this day, and that a final Distribution of the Assets of the Bank, at the rate of Rs. 5 (Rupees Five) per Share will be made to the Shareholders now on the Register on Wednesday next, the 9th proximo, and every ensuing Wednesday, between the hours of 12 and 3, on their obtaining the Liquidator's Certificate during the previous week.

T. F. PUNNETT, Liquidator.

Rampart Row, 30th November 1868.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—Tenders are invited for the supply of 1,500 tons of Moulmein or Rangoon Teak Timber in squared logs, to be delivered at the Company's Stores, Byculla, at the rate of not less than 300 tons per month.

Form of Tender and Specification may be obtained by application at the Storekeeper's Office, Byculla.

Sealed Tenders will be received by the Agent at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, up to the 14th instant.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING, Acting Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 5th Dec., 1868.

NOTICE.—Sealed Tenders will be received by the Marine Storekeeper, at the Bombay Dockyard, up to 12 o'clock of the 15th January, 1869, for the supply by contract specified in the Schedule for one year from 1st April 1869 to 31st March 1870.

Tenders to be superscribed "Tenders for the supply of Miscellaneous Articles."

Tenders will not be received after the hour named.

Tenders must show a rate for each and every article comprised therein.

Parties may tender for one or as many complete Classes as they please, but not for a portion of a class.

Each Tender before being opened must be accompanied by the requisite Deposit in cash.

Persons desirous of undertaking the Contract can obtain, on application at this Office, printed Forms of Tenders, Schedules of the Articles to be supplied, and any other information they may require in connection with the Contract.

W. L. SEARLE,
Lieutenant, late I. N., Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 1st Dec. 1868.

TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Marine at his Office up to 1 P.M. on Monday, the 21st instant, from parties wishing to supply Sailing Ships of about one thousand tons burthen each, for the conveyance hence to Calcutta direct of Her Majesty's 95th Regt., strength as per margin, with Stores and Baggage.

2. The Vessel engaging for the above duty to be ready for final survey on the 10th January next.

3. The Vessel tendering will have to provide Cooking ranges and fittings, the fittings to be similar to those provided for troops proceeding by the Cape route, the Government finding provisions, water, and tanks, and Coal for the Cooking ranges. It is expected that such water or tanks as may belong to the ships will be made available for the reception of water for the use of the Troops, and the Tenders should specify to what extent this accommodation can be afforded.

4. The words "Tenders for Ship Tonnage" to be superscribed on the Cover.

5. The Superintendent of Marine reserves to himself the right of rejecting any Tender without assigning cause for so doing.

Europeans.
25 Officers.
4 Officers' wives.
4 Children.
4 Warrant Officers.
831 Non-Commissioned Rank and File.
3 Hospital Apprentices.
89 Wives.
178 Children.

Natives.
20 Public Followers.

76 Horses.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEORGE INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 5th Dec., 1868.

CHUBB'S AND OTHER BOXES.

CHUBB'S BOXES JUST RECEIVED:—

CHUBB'S PAPER BOXES with inkstand and pen tray—

No. 2, 15 by 9½ by 6 inches deep, outside.	Rs. 30	0
No. 3, 11 by 7 „ „ „	35	0
No. 4, 18½ by 12½ by 7½ „ „ „	40	0

CHUBB'S WRITING OR DESPATCH BOXES, containing Tray with compartments, stationery, blotting folio, inkstand, &c., &c.—

No. 2, 14½ by 9½ by 6½ deep, outside	50	0
No. 3, 16½ by 10½ by 7 „ „ „	60	0

CHUBB'S PALANQUIN BOXES, containing slope for writing upon, large folio inkstand, pen tray, &c.—

Size 10½ by 18½, by 5½ inches deep, outside	55	0
*** Strong leather covers and straps can be supplied for either of the above boxes*	15	0

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

DESPATCH BOXES AND WRITING CASES:—

A large assortment of these popular Boxes has just been received.

ALLEN'S 15-INCH REGISTERED TRAVELLING DESK OR DESPATCH BOX of russian leather, lined throughout with morocco, completely furnished with stationery, writing apparatus, porcelain tablets, &c., &c., and fitted with two keyed Bramah lock; with letter travelling case and strap complete..... Rs. 130 0

Ditto ditto 14-inch, of turkey morocco, suitable for ladies use..... 100 0

THE SELF-ACTING TRAVELLING DESK OR DESPATCH Box, 15 inch, russia leather, furnished with stationery, writing apparatus, tablets, &c.; complete with leather cover and strap..... 100 0

Ditto ditto less completely furnished, without leather cover..... 75 0

THE "ELGIN" EXPANDING WRITING CASE. This is an extremely portable and convenient arrangement, and will be found a most useful travelling companion, of real russia leather, size 9½ by 7¼ inches..... 30 0

DE LA RUE'S NE PLUS ULTRA DESK, morocco, with double flaps, velvet slops, and good lock; size 12 by 10, by 2½ deep..... 15 0

Ditto ditto 14 by 12, by 3 deep..... 18 0

TOURIST'S WRITING COMPENDIUM, of French morocco, containing paper, envelopes, loose blotting-book, spring top, ink, pen, and wafer boxes, &c., with registered spring lock—

9½ by 6½ by 2 deep	20	0
11½ by 9, by 2½ deep	35	0

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

DIETETIC PREPARATIONS.

(Infant's and Invalid's Foods, &c.)
IMPORTED BY EVERY MAIL.

	Cash Rs.	As.	Credit Rs.	As.
Arrowroot, finest Bermuda, in tins of 1 lb. each	1	12	2	0
Arrowroot, Speed's Indian, in tins of 1 lb. each	1	8	1	12
Arrowroot, finest West Indian, in tins of 1 lb. each	1	8	1	12
Barley, fine Pearl, in bottles or tins of 2 lbs. each	0	14	1	0
Barley, Robinson's Patent Prepared, in tins of 1 lb. each	1	1	1	4
Cocoa, Epps', 1 lb. or 2 lb. tins, per lb.	1	4	1	8
Cocoa, and Milk Paste, Moore's, ½ lb. tins, each	0	12	0	14
Chocolate, and Milk Paste, Moore's, ½ lb. tins, per dozen	9	0	10	0
Corn Flour, Brown and Polson's, 1 lb. packets, each	0	14	1	0
Corn Flour, Brown and Polson's, 1 lb. tins, each	1	1	1	4
Corn, Aswego, 1 lb. packets, each	0	14	1	0
Gelatine, Morson's, 2 oz packets, each	0	12	0	14
Gelatine, Nelson's Opaque, 2 oz. packets, each	0	14	1	0
Groats, Robinson's Patent Prepared, 1 lb. tins, each	1	4	1	4
Hard's

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

Colabas advanced from 1,230 to 1,260, Elphinstones from 815 to 825. Market excited.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five and-a-half per cent.	112¾
Five per cent.	103½
Four per cent.	99¾
Five per cent. (Public Works Loan)	106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan 1866-67	103¼
15 years' Debenture Loans	109
10 years' do. do.	108
10 years' do. do.	104¾
Six per cent. Municipal Loan	99

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	4 per cent
Mercantile Bills	6 do.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 10-8
Bank of England Notes	„ 10-4
Spanish Dollars	„ 205
Carolus	„ 200
Mexican Dollars	„ 220
German Crowns	„ 210
Five-Franc Pieces	„ 223
Bar Silver	„ 108-8
Gold Leaf	„ 15-1
Bar Gold 19cs. English	„ 10-9

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 7TH DECEMBER.

	Per Candy.
Oomrawuttee New	232 to 235
Akote New	232 to 235
Broach	225 to 228
Dholleras	230 to 237
Bhownuggur	235 to 237
Veeravul	210 to 220
Vingorla	224 to 228
Dharwar Sanguined	245 to 247
Khandeish	225 to 230
Farsee	225 to 230

Ready sales 250 Candies. Market firm.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, LIMITED.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank on 5th Dec. 1868.

LIABILITIES.

Proprietors' Capital paid up	Rs. 50,00,000
General Treasury Balance	„ 25,00,000
Deposits at Head Office	„ 2,34,34,811
Deposits at Branches	„ 11,21,578
Bank Post Bills outstanding	„ 35,138
Reserve	„ 3,616
	Rs. 3,20,95,143

ASSETS.

Government Securities	Rs. 16,41,694
Loans at Head Office and Branches on Govt. Securities, Goods and Metals	„ 12,24,569
Credit Accounts at do on Govt. Securities	„ 66,68,812
Bills Discounted and purchased at do	„ 41,56,806
Dead Stock	„ 4,04,584
Stamps	„ 4,616
Balances with Agents & Correspondents	„ 5,15,711
Overdrafts	„ 4,932
Cash & Currency Notes at Head Office	„ 1,39,07,544
Do. do. at Branches	„ 86,05,828
	Rs. 3,20,95,143

CALCUTTA.—2ND DECEMBER, 1868.

Government Securities.—Several sales of 4 per cents. were made at Rs 5-12 and 5-10 discount, and a lot of about Rs. 16,000 at Rs. 5-8 discount. Some small pieces of Public Works 5 per cents sold at from Rs. 4-8 to 4-4 premium. Only one transaction in 5½ per cent. was announced, at Rs 12-6 premium Several purchases of Bank of Bengal shares were made at Rs 1,740.

In National Bank shares, one parcel of 20 shares sold at Rs 137 and another of 16 shares at Rs. 138.

The Directors of the "Bank of Calcutta, Limited," have made the first call of Rs. 25 per share, payable on the 10th instant, at the Bank's Office, No. 2, Mangoe Lane.

A purchase of Brunton's Patent Press Co.'s shares was effected at Rs. 182½ per share of Rs. 500 paid up.

Goosery Cotton Mills Co.'s shares. One lot was bought at Rs 197½ per share, and 3 or 4 at Rs. 200 exclusive of dividend.

The 11th half-yearly meeting of shareholders in the Landing and Shipping Co. took place to-day, the Directors Report was adopted and accounts passed as satisfactory. A dividend of Rs 8-0 per share, for the half-year ended 31st October, or at the rate of 16 per cent. per annum, was declared, payable in and after 3rd December, and Rs. 8,200 out of the profits carried to reserve, which is now increased to Rs. 13,500. A sale of 60 shares was reported to-day at Rs. 63.

Fort Canning Land Investment, &c., Co's. shares changed hands at Rs. 2-5.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 7.

Smythe, Colonel, Royal Artillery, on sick leave, from England.
Miller, Lieutenant Colonel, Royal Artillery, on duty, from England.
Briggs, Lieutenant Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, on sick leave, from England.
Newall, Lieutenant Colonel, Royal Artillery, on furlough, from England.
Ogilvie, Surgeon, Bombay Medical Staff, on privilege leave, from Sholapore.
Cowell, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Department, on duty, from Ratnagherry.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 7.

Seton, Lieutenant, Staff Corps, on duty, to Deolalee.
Hogg, Lieutenant Colonel, 1st Belooch Regiment, to join, to Hyderabad
Hughes, Lieutenant, The Royal Regiment, on duty, to Cannanore.
Abadie, Lieutenant, 11th Hussars, on leave, to Deolalee.
Trueman, Captain, Staff Corps, to join, to Kirkee.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, 23rd November, 1868.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

8th Native Infantry.—Lieutenant C. McD. Skene, General List, Infantry, is re appointed 2nd Wing Subaltern. Dated 18th November 1868.

19th Native Infantry.—Lieutenant H. G. Becher, from 2nd Wing Subaltern 11th Native Infantry, to be Quartermaster, vice Wemyss, who is allowed to resign that appointment. Dated 18th November 1868.

28th Native Infantry.—Captain J. Thomson, Staff Corps, to be 1st Wing Subaltern, vice Butler, whose services have been placed at the disposal of Government. Dated 18th November 1868.

41st Native Infantry.—Lieutenant B. Wemyss, General List, Infantry, to officiate as Quartermaster, during the absence on furlough of Lieutenant Iles. Dated 18th November 1868.

Major W. H. Binny, Staff Corps, is transferred from Dinapore to Barrackpore, for general duty.

Major G. H. Basevi, Staff Corps, recently returned from sick furlough to Europe, is posted to Allahabad, for general duty.

The undermentioned officers are reported, by the Board of Examiners at Fort William, to have passed in the Higher Standard in Hindoostanee on the 2nd instant :—

Lieutenant J. F. Brough, Royal Artillery
Lieutenant F. B. Trotter, 83rd Foot.
Captain T. C. Graham, late 4th European Light Cavalry.
Ensign W. N. Gubbins, 2nd Wing Subaltern, 37th Native Infantry, Probationer Staff Corps.

Lieutenant E. G. P. Wood, 103rd Foot, is reported to have passed in the Lower Standard in Hindoostanee, in the Madras Presidency.

The undermentioned Medical Officers are appointed to the charge of the Convalescent depots specified :—

Staff Surgeon E. Y. Kellett, to the Landour depôt.
Staff Surgeon N. Norris, to the Murree depôt.

Referring to G. O. C. C. of the 30th ultimo, (page 458,) Assistant Surgeon R. C. Lever, M. B., 7th Hussars, is directed to proceed to Jubbulpore and assume medical charge of the party of invalids expected to arrive at that station on or about the 10th proximo, and to embark with it for England.

Lieutenant F. W. Crohan, General List, Infantry, recently returned from sick leave to Europe, is posted to the 9th Native Infantry, for duty.

Head Quarters, Umballa, 24th November, 1868.

The following order is with the sanction of Government, confirmed :—

Huzara Field Force order, dated the 25th August last, making the following medical appointments :—

Assistant Surgeon M. Cogan, Royal Artillery to the medical charge of the Field Hospital (British Troops) at Abbottabad, from the 17th to the 21st August last inclusive

Assistant Surgeon W. Millar, Royal Artillery, to the medical charge of the Field Hospital (British Troops) at Abbottabad, until further orders, with effect from the 22nd August last.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—7TH DECEMBER.

London....Cotton.....£1 15s. 0d. £2 0s. 0d. per ton.
Seeds .....£1 0s. 0d. Nominal do.
Liverpool...Cotton.....£2 2s. 6d. to £2 15s. 0d. do.
Do. ..... £1 0s. 0d. to £1 5s. 0d.
Overland...Cotton.....£5 0s. 0d. to £5 15 per 40 cubic feet
Sailing vessel. Cotton... Nominal.
China ... Steamer do...Rs. 6 to 7 per bale.
„ Opium...Rs. 10 to 15 per chest.
Calcutta...Sails ..... 4 to 5 per ton.
Mauritius Gram ..... 12 annas per bag.

DEPARTURE.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
Dec. 7	Martaban (s)	Sharp	Kurrachee.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Ship Phœnix, Ingrame, to Moulmein.
Ship Solway, Richard, to Calcutta via Magrole.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Ship Windsor Castle, to London.
Ship Birmingham, to Liverpool.
S. S. Phlox, to Malabar Coast.
Ship Irwell, to Liverpool.
S. S. Sumatra, to Aden and Suez.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 1 Kurrachee (s) .....Lang .....Bombay, Nov. 7.
2 Saltara (s) .....Reyis .....Bombay, Nov. 10.
Sagoff.....Nacoda .....Bombay, Oct. 12.
City of Paris.....Jack .....Bombay, Oct. 29.
King Arthur.....McNeil.....London, Aug. 7.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 2 Tynemouth(s) .....
Arracan.....

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 1 Bleng .....Logan .....Gopalpore.
Mahmooda .....Henderson ..Pondicherry.

DEPARTURE.

Dec. 1 Colombo .....Chittagong.

WEATHER REPORTS.

TUTICORIN, 7th, 9 A.M.—Weather fair, light north winds' thermometer 81.

GALLE, 7th, 9 A.M.—Weather calm and fine; thermometer 80.

PAUMBEN, 7th, 12 A.M.—Weather cloudy; wind N. N. E.; thermometer 79, barometer 24·67.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 7th, 11-18 A.M.—Communication good between Bushire and Fao. Turkish Line right to Constantinople. Persian line interrupted to Tabreez. Latest dates from Great Britain via Turkey 5th Dec., via Russia 4th December.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAMS.

The following dates of private telegrams were received at the Bombay Telegraph Office during the 24 hours ending at 8 o'clock yesterday evening :—

From United Kingdom via Turkey, 4th December.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 6th to 8 P.M. of the 7th December, are as follows :—

To Bombay	Hours.	Mins.
From Kurrachee	2	53
„ Calcutta	36	11
„ Madras	3	55

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.
On SATURDAY, the 12th Dec., at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. "Sumatra," (3,201 tons, and 500 H. P.), Captain C. A. White, will leave for Suez as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Genoa, Barcelona, Havre, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 11 A.M. on Friday, the 11th instant.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave Mazagon Bunder for the convenience of Passengers at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 5th December 1868.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. "Rangoon," (1,776 tons, and 400 H. P.), Captain D. Rennoldson, will be despatched for the above Ports on Friday, the 11th December, leaving Mazagon at Noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium, the Officer's Receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before 11 A.M. on Wednesday, the 9th instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 5th December 1868.

KINLOCH & ALLAN, IRON MERCHANTS,

Have now in harbour, and daily expect to be landed, S. and F. Cast Iron Pipes, of 2, 2½, 3, 4, 6, and 9 inches diameter, orders for which they are now ready to book.

In Stock—Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Pig and Sheet Lead.
Lead and Wrought Iron Piping.
Cast and Blister Steel.
Contractors' Tools.
Crab Winches to lift 2, 5 and 15 tons.
Wrought Iron Hand Pumps.
A large Stock of General Hardware.

To close an account, the remaining portion of a Shipment of handsome Cast Iron Railings will be sold cheap.

Orders for all sorts of Iron Work promptly and carefully executed.

Bombay, 7th December 1868.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.—On Wednesday, the 16th instant, Messrs. Heeralall & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, at 4 P.M., by order of the Mortgagee, and on account and risk of the Mortgagor Khoja Rahimoobhoy Yuzeer, all that piece or parcel of Land or Ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-houses, erected, built, and standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at New Town, Patan Street, Coombarwada, in the subdistrict of Mazagon, containing by admeasurement 832 9/9 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 44, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 2193 and 2948, and bounded as follows :—On or towards the east by the property of Narayen Vusta, on or towards the west by Rimback Parasram Street, on or towards the north by the property of Nanoo Datoo and Nuthoo Datoo, on or towards the south by a passage and the property of Succaram Pandoo. For further particulars apply at the Office of the undersigned, No. 6 Rampart Row, Fort.

HERALALL & Co.

BROACH EXHIBITION.—The Committee have the pleasure to announce that His Excellency the Governor has kindly consented to open the Exhibition on Tuesday, the 22nd instant, at 7 A.M. There will be a Public Ball (which will be free) at the Kutchery on the evening of the same day.

On Wednesday, the 23rd, His Excellency will hold a Durbar for the Native Chiefs of Goozerat.

On Thursday evening (24th), there will be a grand display of Fireworks.

On Thursday, the 31st instant, there will be a Public Subscription Ball, Ladies' Tickets will be issued free, Gentlemen's Tickets Rs. 15 each. Application for Tickets of Admission to both Balls should be addressed at least four days previously to C. M. Hogg, Esq., Sub-Collector, Broach.

There will be a Public Ball at the Kutchery on the evening of the same day. On Wednesday, the 23rd, His Excellency will hold a Durbar for the Native Chiefs of Goozerat.

Public Officers and others desirous of pitching their Tents in the Grand Camp are requested to apply for a site, stating number and description of their Tents, to T. C. Hope, Esquire, Collector of Surat, on or before the 10th instant.

For the accommodation of the Public in general, the Committee have made arrangements with the Proprietor of the Byculla Hotel, Bombay, to open a temporary Hotel under Canvas, the charge will be Rs. 9 per diem, including Messing. Cutler's Wines, &c., will be supplied at fixed prices, and the whole will be conducted on the system of a first class Hotel, under the general supervision of the Committee.

The Prices of Admission to the Exhibition will be as under :—

Season Ticket, with Seat at the opening,.....Rs. 5.
Do. without Seat „ ..... „ 3.

None but Season Ticket-holders will be admitted on the 1st and 2nd days, and from 12 o'clock noon on the 3rd day, Thursday and Saturday mornings (24th and 26th), from 7 A.M. till noon, will be exclusively reserved for Native Ladies. Admission Re. 1, Children half price, Infants free.

From noon of the 26th instant, Day Tickets will be issued at Re. 1 each.

Tickets can be obtained from the Secretary at Broach and at the Byculla Hotel, Bombay.

Intending Visitors are particularly requested to aid the Committee in providing adequate accommodation, both in the Exhibition Building for the opening, and at the Hotel, by taking Tickets and bespeaking quarters at the earliest practicable date.

JAMES GREAVES, Secretary.

5th December 1868.

CHESSON AND WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.

No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY, AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS
EXPECTED TO ARRIVE ABOUT THE 12TH INSTANT.
☞ ORDERS NOW REGISTERED.

The Doctor's Ward	Rs.	2 12
Mrs. Caudle's Curtain Lectures	„	0 12
Mahan's Civil Engineering	„	11 4
Francis on the strength of Iron	„	5 12
Cruise of the "Galatea" steam frigate	„	12 0
Leiger on Arboriculture	„	8 0
Trollope's British Sports and Pastimes	„	8 0
Tait's Thermodynamics	„	3 12
Mangin's Mysteries of the Ocean	„	8 0
Goldsmith's Works—globe edition	„	2 12
Shakespeare's Works—Warne's edition	„	2 12
Dilke's Greater Britain, 2 vols.	„	21 0
Kingsley's Heroes. New illustrated edition	„	3 8
The Lances of Lynwood. Ditto	„	3 8
Macnamara on Diseases of the Eye	„	9 8
Fergusson on the Ministry in Galilee	„	3 12
Called to Account	„	1 8
Fergusson's Souvenirs of Ceylon	„	12 0
Lette's Medical Diary for 1869	„	1 8
Haskoll's Engineer's Field Book	„	9 0
Hughes's Manual of Photography	„	0 12
Baker's The Day and the Hour	„	3 8
Tales from the Operas	„	1 8
Rons on Horse-Racing	„	3 12
Nesbit's Mensuration	„	4 8
Keble's Christian Year. 32mo. morocco bound	„	3 12
—— —— 18mo. ditto	„	3 12
—— —— 12mo. ditto	„	8 0
Tennyson's Elaine. Illustrated by Dore	„	15 12
Snider Breech-loading Drill Book	„	0 2
Gray's Elegy. New illustrated edition	„	9 8
Something like a Nugget	„	0 8
Under the Lime Trees	„	3 12
The Songs of Zion	„	0 4
Collier's History of England	„	5 12
Chamber's Etymological Dictionary	„	3 12
Mrs. Warren's Treasuries of Needle work	„	4 8
Play Books—The Stranger, Bowl'd out. Area Belle. Bombastes Furioso.—Each	„	0 8

ALMANACKS &c. FOR 1869.

Dickens's Christmas Stories	Rs.	0 12
Illustrated London Almanac	„	0 12
Rimmell's Perfumed Almanac	„	0 8
Bow Bell's Almanac	„	0 8
Cassell's Illustrated Almanac	„	0 8
Zadkiel's Almanac	„	0 8
Nautical Almanac	„	2 0

Shortly expected—and orders now registered—for

Photographic News Almanac	„	0 12
British Journal of Photography Almanac	„	0 12
Hannay and Dietrichsen's Almanac	„	0 8
Punch's Almanac	„	0 4
Punch's Pocket Book	„	2 0
Gutch's Scientific Register	„	
Year Book of Facts	„	3 12
Engineering Facts and Figures	„	
Weale's Engineer's Pocket Book	„	4 8
Adcock's Engineer and Contractor's ditto	„	4 8

NEW FRENCH NOVELS.

Les Filles de Famille, 2 vols	„	2 0
Ourzon Fete de Fer	„	2 12
Les Crimes Impunis	„	2 4

NEW GERMAN NOVELS.

Aus der Mappee eines Einsamen	„	2 4
Johannes Volkh	„	1 8

PIANOFORTE MUSIC.

Chappell's Musical Magazine, Xmas No.—Dance Music	„	0 12
The Children's Hour	„	0 12
Czerny's Velocite	„	8 0
SONGS.—After Dark. Oh smile sweet love. Highlander's Farewell to Lochaber. The baffled star. Trust. Softly the echoes come and go. Another day. I never cast a flower away. Hearts and Homes. Oh would I were a bird. Il Baccio. Wings. Each	„	1 8
Mother, can this the Glory be? (Sacred.)	„	1 8
WALTZES.—Evergreen. Voice of Beauty. Kitty. Each	„	2 0
QUADRILLE.—Patchwork	„	2 0
—— Prince of Abyssinia	„	1 8
MARCH.—The Spanish	„	1 8

NEW CARTES DE VISITE PHOTOGRAPHS.
CHESSON AND WOODHALL.
Bombay, 8th December 1868.

ALMANACS AND ARMY LISTS FOR 1869.
☞ ORDERS NOW REGISTERED.

		Bombay.	Outstation.
Bombay Army List for	January...	Rs. 3	Rs. 3½
Madras Army List	ditto	5	5½
Bengal Army List	ditto	5½	6
Hart's Royal Army List	ditto	7½	8
Official	ditto	1½	1½
Royal Navy List	ditto	2	2½
Hart's Yearly Army List	ditto	15½	16½
Bombay Times of India Small Almanac		1½	1½
—— —— Large Calendar &c.		8	8½

CHESSON AND WOODHALL.
Bombay, 8th December, 1868.

LETTS'S DIARIES FOR 1869—ALL KINDS—IN STOCK.
VALENTINES FOR 1869—SHORTLY EXPECTED.
BANJO, GUITAR, & VIOLIN STRINGS—ALWAYS ON HAND.
TRACING PAPER, VELLUM CLOTH, &c., &c.—ALWAYS ON HAND.
CHESSON AND WOODHALL.
Bombay, 8th December, 1868.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EXCELLENT BOARD AND LODGING may be had in a fine healthy situation in the Fort, on moderate terms; suitable particularly for two brothers or two friends. Apply to "E. D," *Bombay Gazette* office.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.—We have the pleasure to announce that we resume our semi-monthly line with the new year, our Steamers leaving Bombay on the 5th and 20th of each month; returning, they will leave Suez about the 1st and 15th.

The Steamer of the 5th January 1869 will be the "KRISHNA." STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.
Bombay, 7th December 1868.

NOTICE.—The date up to which Tenders will be received for the Foundations and Plinths of five new Barracks at Colaba is extended to the 15th instant, to enable Contractors to provide for an additional clause just added to the Specification and to which Clause their attention is now invited. C. MANT, Lieut. R. E.,
Executive Engineer, Colaba.

NOTICE.—To be sold by Public Auction in H. M.'s Dockyard, on Monday, the 14th December, and the days following, a quantity of Old and Unserviceable Marine Stores, consisting of Awnings, Old Canvas, Sails, Rope old (Coir and Europe), Masts, yards, Iron, Brass, and Copper old, Cases, Casks, Tins, &c.; also Stores returned from Abyssinia, such as Hawsers, Coir, Gunny Bags, Ensigns, and Tanks (iron) &c., &c. Terms of sale as usual, and for further particulars apply to the undersigned.

W. L. SEARLE, Lieut., late I. N.,
Marine Storekeeper.
Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 7th Dec. 1868.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS are hereby invited for the supply of Bullock with Yokes and Drivers to be used for watering and rolling the Roads during the year 1869; also for the supply of Roads Labour Carts, together with Bullocks and Drivers, for the above period.

Not less than twenty pairs and not more than ninety pairs of Bullocks with Yokes and Drivers will be daily required for rolling the Roads.

Not less than forty Labour Carts with Bullocks and Drivers, and not more than hundred Labour Carts per day will be required.

One hundred special Carts for Metal are to be provided by the Contractor, and all the Bullocks are to be kept and fed at the Municipal Stable by the Contractors—no rent will be charged by the Municipality.

Other information relating to this Contract, together with printed form of Tender, may be obtained on application at this Office.

Tenders are to be sent in on or before the 23rd day of December 1868, to the address of Arthur Crawford, Esq., Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

The Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
RUSSEL AITKEN,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.
Executive Engineer's Office, Apollo House, 5th Dec. 1868.

Now ready, gratis on application.

SUPPLEMENT to MESSRS. THACKER, VINING, & Co.'s Book Catalogue, consisting principally of New Books and New Editions issued from October 1867 to October 1868.

*** The original complete Catalogue may still be had, as well as a complete Catalogue of the Miscellaneous Department, comprising Scientific Instruments, Drawing Materials, Stationery, Pictures, Photographs, Travellers' Requisites and a large variety of useful Sundries.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

TENNYSON—DORE.

Will be received before Christmas, orders can be registered

TENNYSON'S IDYLLS, ELAINE, VIVIEN, GUINEVERE AND ENID, with 36 Steel Engravings, from Gustave Doré's designs, in one magnificent folio volume, full bound morocco. Price will be about Rs. 80 or Rs. 90.

*** "Enid" can be had separately bound in cloth to match "Elaine," and "Vivien." Price Rs. 16.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.
THACKER, VINING, & Co.

CHOICE PRESENTATION BOOKS.

The Handy Volume Shakspeare, consisting of 13 pocket volumes, good type, bound limp russia, in russia case, with spring lock	Rs.	45 0
Moore's Lalla Rookh, illustrated by Tenniel, bound in smooth blue morocco, gilt	„	32 0
Tennyson's Complete Poetical Works, six vols., bound grained calf	„	55 0
Ditto plain, red morocco	„	63 0
The Ingoldsby Legends, illustrated by Leech, Tenniel, and Doyle, morocco gilt	„	32 0
Ditto ditto in cloth binding, gilt	„	16 0
Aytoun's Lays of the Scottish Cavaliers, illustrated by Noel Paton. Red morocco, handsomely gilt	„	25 0
Moore's Irish Melodies, illustrated by Maclise, morocco gilt	„	35 0
Ditto Miniature edition, facsimile of the above, smooth morocco gilt	„	16 0
Macaulay's Lays of Ancient Rome, with illustrations, original and from the antique, by George Scharf, smooth morocco, very elegant	„	25 0
Ditto Miniature edition, facsimile of the above	„	16 0
Swiss Scenery, a Series of 30 Photographs, by S. Thompson, cloth gilt	„	31 8
Elaine, by Tennyson, with Steel engraving, by Doré	„	16 2
Vivien and Guinevere, by Tennyson, engravings by Doré	„	31 0
Guinevere, by Tennyson, engravings by Doré	„	18 8
Dante's Inferno, illustrated by Gustave Doré, half morocco, gilt edges	„	65 0
Dickens' Works complete, illustrated Library edition, 26 volumes, half morocco, gilt	„	220 0
Legend and Lyrics, by Adelaide Procter, illustrated by Tenniel, Millais, Du Maurier, &c., cloth, elegantly gilt	„	16 0
Representative Poets, consisting of the works of Longfellow, Milton, and Burns, 13 neat pocket volumes, in cloth case	„	16 0
Byron's Poetical Works complete, Illustrated red morocco gilt	„	18 0
Macaulay's History of England and Critical and Historical Essays, 3 vols., beautifully bound, tree calf	„	33 0
La Fontaine's Fables, illustrated by Gustave Doré, Quarto, half morocco, gilt	„	35 0
Rogers' Poems and Italy—Steel Engravings, morocco	„	32 0

ILLUSTRATED WORKS FOR THE HALF HOUR BEFORE DINNER.

Pictures of Life and Character from the Collection of Mr. Punch, by John Leech, containing more than 2,000 humorous Sketches, 2 vols., oblong folio, half morocco	Rs.	45 0
The Foreign Tour of Messrs. Brown, Jones, and Robinson. Illustrated by Richard Doyle	„	16 0
Ye Manners and Customs of Ye Englishi, drawn from Ye Quicke, by Richard Doyle, with Extracts from Mr. Pips His Diary, by Perceval Leigh. Oblong	„	11 4
Leech's Early Pencillings from Punch. Quarto cloth	„	16 0
Leech's Later do. do.	„	16 0
A. Becket's Comic History of England, colored plates by Leech	„	9 0
Ditto ditto Rome ditto	„	5 12
Legend of the Wandering Jew. Illustrated by Doré	„	11 4
Twenty Nine Drawings, by J. E. Millais	„	7 8
Don Quixote. Illustrated by Gustave Doré	„	20 0

*** The above are some of the more important, but a large assortment besides those mentioned is open for selection.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

CHILDREN'S BOOKS IN GREAT VARIETY.
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

COMMON PRAYER BOOKS in elegant bindings :—

Size 5 by 3, bound limp russia with turnover edges, red rubrics and red edges	Rs.	6 0
Ditto do. with red silver cross	„	6 8
Ditto limp morocco, or calf ditto	„	5 0
Ditto do. without cross	„	4 8
Ditto in larger type, making the book about half as thick again, limp morocco with cross	„	7 8
Ditto do. without cross	„	6 8
Size 4 by 2½ limp morocco panelled, turnover edges, red rubrics	„	3 12
And a variety in other bindings, as well as a large selection of Church Services in Ivory, Velvet, and Morocco bindings, from Rs. 8 to	„	40 0

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

HYMNS, ANCIENT AND MODERN; the Drawing Room Pianoforte edition, Words and Music, large type, size 7 by 6, handsomely bound in panelled limp morocco, edges red and gilt | Rs. | 8 0
Ditto with an elegantly designed gold and red cross on the cover | „ | 9 0

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

ENGLISHWOMAN (The) in INDIA, containing information for the use of Ladies proceeding to, or residing in, the East Indies, on the subjects of their Outfit, Furniture, Housekeeping, Rearing of Children, Duties and Wages of Servants, Management of the Stables, and Arrangements for Travelling; to which are added Receipts for Indian Cookery; by a Lady Resident. Second edition. Rs. 4-8.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

SPORTING RIFLE (The) and ITS PROJECTILES; by Lieut. JAMES FORSYTH, Bengal Staff Corps. Second edition, enlarged. Rs. 5-4.

Rampart Raw. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

New Serial; by A. Trollope.

HE KNEW HE WAS RIGHT; by ANTHONY TROLLOPE. Part I. now ready.

Annual Subscription. { Town ..... Rs. 13 12 0 / Up Country ... 16 8 0

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1868.

JUST before going to press we received a telegram from London purporting to contain a list of the principal members of the New Cabinet. A preceding telegram had informed us that Mr. Gladstone had been "sent for," and the later information supplied the names of the projected Cabinet Ministers. We augment the list by one, and it then stands thus :—

Mr. Gladstone—First Lord of the Treasury.
Earl Clarendon—Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.
Mr. Robert Lowe—Chancellor of the Exchequer.
Mr. John Bright—Secretary of State for India.
Right Hon'ble E. Cardwell—Secretary of State for War.
Mr. H. C. E. Childers—First Lord of the Admiralty.
Sir William Page Wood—Lord High Chancellor.

Earl Russell, we are told, is to have a seat in the Cabinet without office. It will be seen that the list omits the Colonial Secretary, the Home Secretary, the Lord President, the Lord Privy Seal, and other offices. Now we doubt whether Mr. Gladstone would have submitted so imperfect a list to Her Majesty. We doubt also whether he had on the 5th submitted any list at all, and, consequently, we put no faith in the report supplied by Mr. Reuter. But if it prove to be true, then we shall entertain little confidence in the stability of the Cabinet. Lord Clarendon is not a good man for the Foreign Office, nor is Mr. Cardwell the kind of statesman who is likely to make a reforming War Minister. Mr. Bright, as Indian Secretary, would be a great experiment; while Mr. Lowe will be singularly placed at the Treasury. The only appropriate nomination is that of Mr. Childers to the Admiralty. On the whole this would be a Whig Cabinet tempered by John Bright. However, we decline to believe in the trustworthy character of the report transmitted to us, and await authentic news.

IF Mr. Disraeli really resigned on the 3rd of December, it became an interesting question when Mr. Gladstone could be re-elected. Sir Erskine May's statement of the practice of Parliament in regard to the issue of writs may interest our readers and help them to guess at probabilities. He says—

When the House is sitting, and the death of a member, his elevation to the peerage, or other cause of vacancy is known, a writ is moved by any member, and on being seconded by another, Mr. Speaker is ordered by the House to issue his warrant for a new writ, for the place represented by the member whose seat is thus vacated. But where a vacancy has occurred prior to, or immediately after the first meeting of a new Parliament or within fourteen days after the return of the member whose seat is vacated, the writ will not be issued until after the time limited for receiving election petitions. Nor will a writ be issued if the seat which has been vacated be claimed on behalf of another candidate. In December 1852 several members accepted office under the Crown against whose return election petitions were pending. After much consideration, it was agreed that where a void election only was alleged, a new writ should be issued, but where the seat was claimed the writ should be withheld until after the determination of an election committee on that claim. On the meeting of a new Parliament in November 1852 the seat of a deceased member was claimed; but the petition was withdrawn the day after the expiration of the fourteen days, and the writ was immediately issued. The claim of one seat for any place will not interfere with the issue of a writ on a vacancy occurring in the other.

If there is no other practice of Parliament which qualifies this, Mr. Gladstone cannot appeal to the electors of Greenwich until fourteen days after the meeting of Parliament. In another passage Sir Erskine May, after citing the well known statute of Anne, says—

By virtue of this provision, whenever a member accepts an office of profit from the Crown a new writ is ordered; and it is the usual practice to move the new writ when the member has kissed hands, instead of waiting for the formal completion of the appointment.

One way out of the difficulty would be thus. As the first act of the new House on the first day of its meeting will be to elect a speaker, as the House when constituted can order the issue of a writ, and as a writ can be issued as soon as a petition has been presented praying that a given election may be declared null and void, it might be possible to present a petition against the return of Mr. Gladstone for Greenwich, and thus, if he had accepted office and kissed hands, secure the issue of the writ immediately after the Speaker had been elected.

Some persons assume that Parliament will not meet before Christmas, but the inconveniences of a postponement until February would be seriously felt in all the departments of public business, because a large number of Ministers would be without seats in Parliament. The difficult position of affairs, consequent on the resignation of a Ministry before Parliament met, is unprecedented, at least in modern times, and will task the ingenuity of the House to overcome.

THE telegraph from London supplies, imperfectly, an interesting item of news—"Mrs. Disraeli has been gazetted Viscountess Beaconsfield," the territorial title should be *Beaconsfield*, a town in Bucks, made famous by being the residence of Edmund Burke, and near High Wycombe, where Mr. Disraeli first appeared as a candidate for a seat in Parliament. The most pleasing characteristic in Mr. Disraeli's chequered career, is the attachment he has always shown towards his wife. It is many long years now since Mr. Disraeli figured at Maidstone as a

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

CALCUTTA, 1st DECEMBER.

The retirement of the Rev. Edward Hamilton Blyth, M. A., of the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, is announced.

In matters of quotation I am a jurist. I am fond of taking to task those who are not apt in making them. The "Indian Examiner" in a paragraph headed "After that—the Deluge"—says "Rochefocauld's maxim, that there is something in the distress of a friend that is not positively displeasing," &c. Rochefoucauld literally translated says—"In the adversity of our best friends we often find something which does not displease us." There is a passage in Lucretius book 2, vol. I. which has been thus translated by Creech:—

"'Tis pleasant when the seas are rough, to stand
And view another's danger, safe on land,
Not cause he's troubled, but 'tis sweet to see,
Those cares and fears from which ourselves are free."

There is a extra parallel to the above in Dryden's works, but I cannot remember the exact place.

I hear that a bonus scheme is already out, but that it is a very paltry one. The Government will not be awakened until several hundred men have been promoted to higher berths, and then it will be too late. Men who can see their way (and with two or three furloughs this is easy) to Colonel's allowance, will not be likely to throw away such advantages. The Government should strive to save at the spigot and not at the bung, and the Captains and Majors are the first people to be got rid of. But what is the army to do for "its sinews"—Subalterns? It is proved beyond doubt that the present system of officering regiments is faulty in the extreme, and whenever there is anything to do outsiders have to be attached—and it is these outsiders who invariably have the work to do, and who generally fill the casualty return. The time will come when Government will find what an error it fell into in adopting the irregular system. I knew from experience, when I was a sepoy officer, how much importance the men attach to the officer who really commands them, i. e., the company officer, and I am firmly persuaded that, under the present system, there is no sympathy between the men in the ranks and their superiors.

Mr. C. R. Dove, the Post Master General of Agra, is about to take the same post in Calcutta, and Major Battye will relieve him. The Masons of Calcutta and others will be right glad to see the big man back again. Regarding Calcutta itself there is not much to write about.

A young man belonging to the Great Eastern Hotel attempted to commit suicide by firing a bullet into his side in the Eden Gardens. He is likely to recover, and was only prompted to the act by being unsuccessful in obtaining suitable employment.

Another murder has been committed. An old woman of 70 has had her throat cut with a new razor, and been robbed of some Rs. 700. It is almost certain that, as in all the instances, the murderer will remain undiscovered. In the meanwhile the Police have arrested all the parties living in the same house with the murdered woman.

The "Englishman" has some strictures on some new Police scheme of Mr. Stuart Hogg's. It appears that a Mr. Younan, son of Mr. Inspecter Younan, who is appointed to the head of the detective department, has been given the berth of Inspector to Fort William after having been dismissed from the force in 1867. The "Englishman" remarks that "those who are curious in such matters may learn why Mr. Younan was dismissed the force by turning over the files of the daily papers for May and June 1867. There were circumstances in connection with the frustration of the enquiry into the Entally murder case, which induced Major Reveley, after a careful personal investigation of the affair, to direct that the order dismissing Mr. Younan should be read to every man in the force. Yet this is the officer selected by Mr. Hogg for favour and for nomination to a position of great trust and responsibility." It appears that the Police of Calcutta are neither very intelligent nor steady. Changes are constantly being made, and owing to the expense of house-rent, single men are preferred. It is a very bad system to recruit the Police from the army. Really good men who take their discharge will rarely remain in the country. The Railways and Police have attracted a number of men from the ranks, who, not being able to resist temptation, waste the good pay they receive till they sink into a state of insolvency, or again re-enlist. Somehow or other men accustomed to the small pay of a soldier invariably run to ruin when they have command of money. Fort William deserves to have at least one intelligent Inspector. The robberies there are of frequent occurrence, and are rarely traced out. I shall have some remarks to make upon this subject ere long.

I am informed that there was an inspection of the cells and prisons in Fort William made to-day by Dr. Mouat, Inspector General of Jails in Bengal, and Mr. Stuart Hogg, C. S., Commissioner of Police. New cells are about to be built. At present prisoners are sent into Fort William from Barrackpore and Dum Dum, and the want of space necessitates their being sent to the Presidency jail, which appears to be no punishment, men volunteering to go there. A case lately occurred of a young soldier who was put there. He bore a fair character up to the time of committing the offence for which he was imprisoned. Immediately on his release he struck his commanding officer, and was again tried. The abolition of flogging will lead as several men being shot, when the practice will again be resorted to.

Lieutenant Colonel J. Smith, B. S. C., the second in command and wing officer of the 28th Regiment N. I., proceeds to England on the new furlough rules. It is probable that Major W. C. Hamilton will obtain the officiating appointment. Colonel A. Bagot, Commandant of the 38th Regiment N. I., who received some injuries from a tiger, is about to proceed to England on medical certificate. He is an inmate of the Officers' Hospital in Fort William.

Lieutenant J. G. Macleod of the general list, also an inmate of the hospital, is also about to go home on sick leave.

The station of Wagode in Bundelkund has been given over to the Madras Presidency, and the 6th N. I. will be stationed there. The other wing is expected to arrive to-day at the Presidency.

Lieutenant F. G. Faber, of the 102nd Foot, is about to proceed to England on medical certificate.

The Governor General's ball is to take place on the 11th. He holds a levee to-morrow at 4 P.M.

The Governor General has been pleased to reappoint Colonel G. E. Voyle of the Royal Artillery to the post of agent for the manufacture of gun-powder at Ishapore for an additional term of five years. Colonel Voyle's value is well appreciated.

CALCUTTA, 2nd DECEMBER.

A court of enquiry has been ordered to assemble to-day at the Main Guard for the purpose of taking evidence and investigating a case of assault committed by one officer of the garrison of Fort William upon another. The assault took place on the evening of the 30th in public, at a ball at Alipore. I will not mention more than their initials at present. Lieutenants C. and B.

Owing to the scarcity of forage the following regiments and batteries stand fast:—

D.	Battery	A.	Brigade
H.	,,	F.	,,
C.	,,	16th	,,
E.	,,	16th	,,
D.	,,	19th	,,
F.	,,	19th	,,
G.	,,	19th	,,

5th Lancers.
20th Hussars.
21st Hussars.

Lieutenant C. B. Chase, of the 21st Hussars, has retired from the service.

Lieutenant Becher, at present second wing subaltern of the 11th N. I., has been appointed to the Quarter-mastership of the 10th N. I. proceeding to Cawnpore.

There have been 214 new books, &c., received by the Bengal Library (under the new publishing rules) for the quarter ending 30th September 1868, besides a host of serials. There has been published by Baboo Krisnodhun Banoorjya of Hooguly Boria, a compilation of popular Hindoostanee tunes arranged for the pianoforte.

Major Mainwaring, of the Bengal Staff Corps, who is compiling a Lepcha grammar, has printed a primer or first-reading book in the Lepcha language. Major Mainwaring has been employed by Government to compile his dictionary, and he resides at Darjeeling for that purpose.

The following officers of the Royal (Bengal) Engineers have been seconded:—Captain F. S. Stanton, Deputy Consulting Engineer Railway Department, D. P. W.; Captain J. St. J. Hovenden, Consulting Engineer for Railways and Joint Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Oudh, P. W. D.; second Captain J. U. Champain, Executive Engineer, D. P. W; second Captain C. H. Luard, Deputy Consulting Engineer Railway Department, D. P. W; second Captain J. Eckford, at disposal of Foreign Department; Lieutenant O. B. C. St. John, at disposal of Government of Bombay, and E. A. Trevor, at disposal of Bombay Government; second Captains J. P. Basevi and Æneas Perkins are promoted to Captains; and Lieutenants B. J. Smith, J. P. Steel, P. Lambert, J. M. McNeile, and C. C. S. Moncrieff are promoted to second Captains.

CALCUTTA, 2nd DECEMBER.

The 26th Cameronians will move into Fort William in a fortnight. They have about 32 officers, and the regiment consists of about 870 men, 36 women, and 130 children, including a draft on its way from England under Ensign Higgins. Lieutenant Wolferstan and Ensign Alexander have been promoted to Captain and Lieutenant by the retirement of Captain Armstrong. Lieutenant P. C. Strong and Ensign H. F. Townsend will be promoted to Captain and Lieutenant, vice Captain E. Kempson, who died off Marseilles. Capt. Kempson had been ailing at Dum-Dum with dysentery, and was about to sell out or exchange. He was very much liked by every one. Ensign L. Clarke, of the same regiment, has retired from the service.

I see a curiosity in the papers from home, —that the Dean of Westminster had shown the Maharajah of Kuppurthullah over Westminster Abbey. The Maharajah was at Lucknow not long ago, and it was only an agent that went home, though I saw his departure announced as if it were the Maharajah himself.

The death of Professor Forbes, the Oriental scholar, will be much regretted, albeit those who have to pass by the lower and higher standard by the assistance of his works have in the flesh never blessed him, as they may have in the spirit.

I see your Government has granted furlough for one year to Major H. R. Garden, Deputy Quarter Master General of the Army—thus throwing open an officiating appointment, which will most probably be filled by an outsider, as the senior Assistant Quarter Master General, Major C. C. Johnson, is to be placed at the head of the Barrack Department.

UMBALLA, 28th NOVEMBER.

I am afraid that my letter must this time be little more than a military chronicle.

The Commander-in-Chief arrived here from Simla on the 21st and left by special train for Meerut on the 25th. He was to stop two days at Meerut, two days at Cawnpore, two days at Benares, and probably a like time at Hazareebagh, from whence he was to proceed straight to Calcutta. On the 23rd His Excellency inspected all the troops in garrison at this station, but they were so few in number, consisting only of two batteries of Horse Artillery, the 21st Hussars, and the 105th Infantry, that after inspecting the garrison drawn out in line and witnessing a march past, all further manœuvres were dispensed with, though a long programme had been drawn out. I am happy to say that what the Commander-in-Chief did see gave him satisfaction. As I have remarked the numerical strength of the garrison is very small, but the number of the officers is still smaller, about one-third being absent, the 21st Hussars having only 11 all counted, from one cause or another. After the review the Commander-in-Chief received at Lumley's Hotel, where he resided during his brief stay, the commanding officers of corps and all officers who had any business with him. On the 24th His Excellency, attended by Major-General Becher, commanding the Division, Colonel Lumsden the Quarter Master General, the Assistant Adjutant General, and the Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General of the Division, and the Executive Engineer, rode round the station. In the evening His Excellency was entertained at dinner by General Becher, and on the following morning proceeded to Meerut.

In confirmation of what I told you in my last, I may mention that it is now finally decided that almost all the batteries of artillery in the Presidency are to stand fast at their present stations for another year on account of the famine. *Apropos* of the famine, I may remark that gram is selling in the bazaar here at from twelve to thirteen seers per rupee and atta at eight seers per rupee.

The week previous to the arrival of the Commander-in-Chief, General Fitzmayer, accompanied by Lieut.-Colonel Hills, V.C., arrived here to inspect the Artillery. He left on the 26th for Meerut. On the 25th a few of the bachelors, conspicuous among whom were Captain Lindsay, R. H. A., and Lieut. Prinsep, 21st Hussars, gave a ball. The hosts were wise enough to abstain from giving champagne, the supposed necessity for which beverage interferes very much with the frequency of these entertainments. The party was, nevertheless, very well attended, and passed off with great success. The benedicts, it is said, are about to give a return dance. It is to be hoped that the report is true, for what with the torpidity of the residents and the exceptional amount of dust prevailing, Umballa is not half as pleasant a station as it used to be.

The 90th Light Infantry arrived here on the 25th, halted one day, and on the 27th continued their march towards Kamptee. The convalescent depot at Kussowlie is to be broken up on the 4th December.

There has been a great clearing out of barrack sergeants during the last few months, some seven or more having been turned out of the department. In fact the Barrack Department is in a very unsatisfactory state, and what with rascalities and neglect Government loses large sums every year. How could it be otherwise when barrack sergeants have comparatively small pay, scarcely any prospects, and numerous temptations; while barrack masters, with their 70 or 120 rupees a month staff pay, have little inducement to learn their duty or to look after their subordinates. If good men are wanted they must be paid in proportion to their labour, responsibilities, and temptations. Now, in the Barrack Department the pay of all ranks is miserably small, while responsibility, labour, and temptation are very great.

The military appointments, changes, and vacancies, which I have to chronicle, are the following:—Captain Fortescue, A.D.C. to Sir John Lawrence, and Lieutenant Rhynd, 7th Fusiliers, to be A.D.Cs. to Lord Mayo; Captain Harbord, 7th Fusiliers, a passed Staff College man, to be Officiating Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General. By the way I may remark, that nowhere have the graduates of the Staff College been better treated than in the Bengal Presidency, there being, to the best of my knowledge, not one passed Staff College man without an appointment. Lieutenant-Colonel Hire, Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Adjutant General, is on his way up-country from Bombay to assume charge of the department at this station. We shall all regret the vacation of office by his popular predecessor, Lieutenant-Colonel Wilkinson. The latter, however, remains in the station as general doing duty officer.

Captain Sadler, Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General at Bareilly, is to proceed home shortly on sick leave.

I forgot to mention in my last that ex-Captain Lawes, the recently cashiered Paymaster of the 90th Light Infantry, passed through this station about a fortnight ago on his way, I presume, to Hazareebagh. I have but little doubt that six months will see him at liberty, for though all agree he is a scamp he deserves his fate, and he was not allowed that latitude in cross-examination which would have been permitted in a civil court. His plea, therefore, will probably be that he had no opportunity of breaking down the evidence hostile to him.

The strategically important fort of Phillour, which constitutes the *tete de pont* on the northern bank of the Sutlej, has been emptied of all its stores and evacuated by its British garrison. Henceforth it is to be occupied only by a detachment of sepoys under a native officer, and to form one command with that of Loodianah under the British officer commanding the native detachment at the latter station.

I heard the other day, on good authority, that Sir John Lawrence was solicited by the Ministry to return home before the full expiration of his term of office in order to allow Lord Mayo to get firmly seated before the defeat of the Conservatives.

Captain the Hon'ble — Dalton, extra aide-de-camp to Sir William Mansfield, is to marry Miss Nobie Taylor.

RAJKOTE, 3rd DECEMBER.

There is not much in the shape of news to give, as little or nothing is stirring. Our Political Agent is at the Presidency on duty.

The "Bhaee Saheb" of Gondul, whose favourites in reality rule the State, (the Chief, her husband, being nobody) is, it appears, very much offended that Government should dictate to the chief the terms under which the state should be administered, and has expressed her determination to spend even ten lacs of rupees, if necessary, to have the orders of Government reversed. If such be her intention, I think it nothing but right that she should be authoritatively prevented from squandering the State money in such an insane attempt, as there are people around her who will readily seize this opportunity to encourage her to do so, knowing that they could thereby reap a golden harvest.

There was a talk for some months of a medical dispensary being opened at Joonaghur, but no action appears yet to have been taken in the matter. H. H. the Nawab, is a "Nawab," and his Council have it all their own way, notwithstanding all the grand talk about reforms which they have in contemplation. The first step towards reform, if the Joonaghur Council be in earnest, would be to restore to freedom H. H. the Nawab's mother, who is confined as a close prisoner, not for any known reason, but simply because the Council fear that her influence over her son would come in the way of their interests. The matter was often represented to the late Political Agent and Sir Bartle Frere's Government, but neither felt inclined to interfere. I shall shortly furnish you with a brief history of the persecutions endured by the Dowager Queen of Joonaghur, which will fill every honest heart with indignation, and far surpass in refined cruelty the Baroda Mulhar Rao case, which you are exposing. A history of the indignities and wrong done to the late Lady Rumal Buckta, the wife of the Nawab, will also show what Durbar officials are capable of doing when it serves their purpose. A friend of mine who is thoroughly acquainted with the case of the late Lady Rumal Buckta (having been the adviser of her father H. H. the Nawab of Radunpore for some time) has promised me a sketch of the whole affair, which will no doubt be interesting, but painfully so.

CULTIVATION OF OPIUM IN PERSIA.

We learn from the *Englishman* that the cultivation of opium in Persia is steadily on the increase. Greater care is also taken in the manufacture of the drug, and it is beginning to take the place of a recognised commodity in the eastern markets. In 1866 the merchants of the Persian Gulf sent to Singapore only 3,000 chests of opium, and it was of a very inferior sort. Last year the amount sent forward had risen to 6,000 chests, and there was a marked improvement in the quality and colour. It will no doubt be many years before Persia can hope to rival India as an opium-producing country, still it is well to note the efforts she is making in this direction, and the great success which has hitherto attended them.

THE MEINGOON MENGTHA.

We learn from the *Englishman* that the Government of India have resolved to grant the Meingoon Mengtha, son of the King of Burmah, and now a state prisoner in the fort at Chunar, a compassionate allowance of Rs. 300 per mensem. The precedent adopted in this case has been the allowance made to various sons of Dost Mahommed when they sought refuge in British territories. The *Englishman* thinks the amount might very safely be raised to Rs. 500 per mensem as a rule, and that, as we in actual fact hold the Burmese Prince in captivity simply to oblige his father, the Government might interest itself to re-unite the Prince to his wife and child.

THE TROOPS AT THE PUNJAB FRONTIER.

We are glad to learn (says the *Mofussilite*) that the regiments, to which we recently alluded as being under orders to stand fast in the Peshawur Division, were not halted because another frontier expedition was thought likely to be necessary but because Government are opposed to the moving of troops through districts where the scarcity of grain is so much felt. We are told, for instance, that at Jullundur *atta* is selling at eight seers per rupee with every probability of it rising still higher. We also hear that it is in contemplation to reduce the garrison of Peshawur considerably, as we hear that not more than one British regiment will be left there; and to form two new stations to be garrisoned by troops, which the cession of Saugor to the Madras Presidency places at Sir William Mansfield's disposal. Jhelum is to be one of these stations, which will form a support alike to Peshawur and Hazara, while at Jalatur in the salt range or in that neighbourhood, the other, forming a support to Bunnoo.

THE PORT CANNING CASE—A HARVEST FOR THE LAWYERS.

"The great Port Canning case," writes the *Englishman* of the 2nd inst., "seems destined never to come off, but to descend from one generation of barristers to another, like the law-suit which was left as his only legacy by a dying attorney to his son, with the following words:—'My dear son,—I am poor, and I have nothing to leave you, but an invaluable law-suit, which has fed me and mine for the last thirty years, and as you have received a good legal education, I trust you will manage to make an equally good living out of.'

"About a week ago Mr. Mirfield, the solicitor to Mr. Schiller, was suddenly ordered to sea by his doctor, and Mr. Schiller's counsel accordingly applied for a slight postponement of the case, to which plaintiffs so strongly objected that Mr. Justice Norman refused the application with costs. Yesterday, however, the plaintiffs suddenly found themselves in a similar dilemma, their counsel, the Advocate General, being unfortunately laid up. An application was accordingly made by them for a postponement of the case. To this Mr. Schiller's counsel consented, on condition that the case should be postponed for a sufficient time to enable him to have the benefit of Mr. Mirfield's services, and likewise that the plaintiffs should pay all costs including those incurred by Mr. Schiller on the 25th ultimo.

"A postponement of the case, to be heard at the convenience of the Court, but not before the 12th of January next was accordingly granted by Mr. Justice Markby and accepted by plaintiffs, the latter to pay all costs.

"We are told that the twelve barristers engaged on both sides yesterday pocketed 130 or 140 gold mohurs for a few minutes' attendance, but meanwhile what becomes of the Port Canning Company? Is it hopelessly drifting to perdition, or to be feasted on by the legal profession? We hear the present directors have already lost the Jessore bunkers and have received notice to give up the 24-Pergunnahs' bunkers within six months; in other words, the internal squabble of the Company have resulted already in a loss of from Rs. 60,000 to Rs. 100,000 in its annual revenues. This income might have been enjoyed for several years more and even extended if an influential mercantile direction, had remained in charge of the Company."

It was to the last para. of the above article that the telegram referred, which we published the other day received from Calcutta by the Bombay manager of the Port Canning Company—"Contradict as untrue the statement regarding loss of bunkers in this day's *Englishman*." In the *Englishman* of the 3rd there is a letter from Mr. T. H. Lloyd, provisional secretary to the Company, saying—

"I am directed to acquaint you that the information on which you have made a statement in one of your editorials in this day's paper, to the effect that the present directors of the Port Canning Company have lost the Jessore bunkers, and have received notice to give up the 24-Pergunnahs' bunkers within six months, resulting in a loss of from Rs. 60,000 to Rs. 100,000 in the Company's annual revenue, is not correct. No notice of resumption or forfeiture has been received."

EGYPTIAN COTTON IN SIND.

We see it stated (writes the *Sindian*) that Mr. T. Briggs has read a paper before the East Indian Association in London, entitled, "Proposal of a new Indian Policy under the Reformed Parliament," in the course of which, whilst commenting upon Lord Stanley's policy on the Waste Land Rules, he refers to Sind. It appears that Mr. Briggs is of opinion that this Province "is only waste from neglect, and quotes some other writers to show that as Sind is like Egypt, the people ought to grow cotton equal to Egyptian and to grow it at about three half-pence per pound." . . . . . It is somewhat singular that Mr. Briggs' paper should appear at the time when the result of an experiment conducted on a small plantation at the Mullcer by Mr. Hughes, Cotton Inspector for Sind, was being made known. Mr. Hughes planted Egyptian, Hinganghaut, and Sind cotton at that place, and on submitting samples cleaned by the common native *churka* to competent judges, elicited that the sample was very fine, *better even than the average Egyptian itself*, and that although not quite so soft, it would in Alexandria be termed "*fully fair*." This opinion was given by a gentleman who has had large experience of the Egyptian article, and he expressed it without being told that the sample was the product of Egyptian seed. We should observe, however, that the Mullcer sample of Egyptian cotton alluded to above, may be called one of garden or fancy growth; and that where the cultivation of the species has been attempted in the interior, with every promise of the greatest success, a small worm has generally made its appearance in the pod and ruined it. Whether this unwelcome visitors bears any relationship to the destructive "army worm" which now and then devastates the American Cotton fields; or whether it follows upon an injudicious method of cultivating the plant, either through too many waterings, or other practices, we are not prepared to say. These are points which the close observation of experimentalists alone can solve. The effect of cultivating the plant after the Egyptian method would doubtless throw valuable light upon the subject; and at the same time, it should be ascertained whether the worm we have spoken of, is to be found in Egypt also, and whether it attacks every description of cotton grown in Sind, or confines its avages to the exotic in question.

HYDERABAD (DECCAN.)

A Hyderabad correspondent of the "Englishman" says—"Accounts from the interior of the Nizam's country represent the out-turn of the rubbee crops at about 25 per cent. of the average, and the cotton crop at 50 per cent. The country is said to be quiet, few or no dacoities or other serious crimes, having been reported. Thefts are, however, on the increase. Reports on the administration of the Nizam's dominions are not published, as in the case of some other States. Sir Salar Jung did indeed prepare a report for Sir George Yule, but Sir George recommended that it should not be forwarded to the Government of India, for reasons which it is not difficult to understand.

"The officers of the contingent are in dismay at a rumour that the Viceroy is about to confer the vacant post of 2nd-in-command of the 4th Cavalry on an intruder. Vacancies in the contingent are few and far between, like angels' visits, and hence, when promotion is given out of the force, considerable discontent is created. The contingent troops are all in relief. It is to be hoped the villagers will receive batta for the use of their carts, &c., more especially, as by supplying the military they lose the chance of accommodating the grain and cotton trade.

"The cotton traffic in Berar has set in. The Resident, Mr. Saunders, ought to advise the Minister to obtain the sanction of the Nizam to the construction of metalled roads, as feeders to the railway. Cotton from the vicinity of Hingoli, grown on the banks of the Godavery at Nundwar and Bussunt, is conveyed by carts and bullocks of Barsee. The town is twenty miles from the station of the same name on the G. I. P. Railway. The distance travelled is full 180 miles, and what with bad roads, and the ascent of the Ghats to the Berar table land, the cotton deteriorates fearfully.

"The military station of Mominabad, situated at the head of a dense jungly valley, should be connected with the railway by rest-houses for European troops. Three houses, which would probably cost Rs. 3,000 each, would suffice for the distance of seventy miles between the railway and the station.

"The natives are very anxious that the new Resident should make a tour of the military stations, and introduce some definite rules for renting houses from the natives."

BOMBAY.

The *Kate Darton*, 906 tons, from Liverpool 10th July, bound to Bombay, was burned on September 21st in lat. 32 S., long. 4 E.

Khan Bahadhoor Shaboodeen, Prime Minister to His Highness the Rao of Cutch, with about thirty followers, arrived here on Saturday last.

Mails will be closed at the General Post Office, for Aden, per steamer *Sir John Lawrence*, on the 10th December at 10 A.M.

Mails will be closed at the General Post Office, for Zanzibar, per barque *Corsair's Bride*, on the 10th instant at 4 P.M.

The s.s. *Martaban*, Captain Sharp, to Kurrachee, sailed yesterday with the following passengers:—Colonel and Mrs. Hogg and infant, Mr. James Walker, Mr. Bowden, and Mr. Lambert.

Dewkee, woman, who was run over by a bullock cart on the 27th ultimo, and severely hurt, died in the Jamsetjee Hospital on Sunday last. An inquest was held on the body, and the Coroner, after hearing one witness, adjourned the case for further enquiry.

We understand that the s.s. *Magdala*, the new steamer of the B. and B. S. S. Co., which left Bombay for Suez at 7 o'clock on the evening of the 20th ult., made the run to Aden, 1645 miles, in five days and twenty-three hours, at an average speed of 11½ knots an hour, having reached that port on the afternoon of the 26th.

At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, on the information of one Balmuckoon a warrant was issued against Damodhur Lilladhur and Dewchund Parpia, on a charge of cheating, in having, on or about the 2nd instant, taken away thirty bales of twist, of the value of Rs. 4,815, without having paid for the same.

On the application of one Mahomed Sooliman, a twist merchant, Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday granted a summons against Kessowjee Dewchund, and warrants against Wallubram Coobeir and Lucka Moocadum, on a charge of cheating, in having, on false representations, purchased twenty-four bales of twist, of the value of Rs. 3,650, belonging to the applicant.

An adjourned inquest was held yesterday at the Coroner's office, Dhobie Talao, concerning the death of one Dhacklya Powsha. On the 30th ult. about 7 P.M. deceased with his wife and son was walking along the Mahim road, when a one horse shigram came up quickly from behind, and the driver called out "pais, pais." Two of them got out of the way, but the deceased, who had been deaf from his birth, was run over, and received injuries in his right foot. He was taken to the Jamsetjee Hospital, where he died on Saturday. The jury found that the death had been accidental, and that no blame attached to the driver of the shigram.

Yesterday in the Small Cause Court, before Mr. O'Leary, Luckmidas Lalla sued Bhugwan Mitha, to recover the sum of Rs. 204, in respect of money advanced to defendant by plaintiff, &c. In a cross action the defendant sought to recover from plaintiff Rs. 271-8, in respect of wages due to him as a bricklayer for one hundred and eighty-one days, from May to December 1867. By the consent of the parties the matter had been referred to the arbitration of Mr. J. C. V. Johnson, clerk of the Court, who awarded that Luckmidas Lalla should pay to Bhugwan Mitha the sum of Rs. 253-4-9, together with the Court's costs thereon. His Honor accordingly entered a verdict for Bhugwan. Mr. Muddon Shreecrushnajee appeared in both the cases for Luckmidass; and Mr. Hormusjee Dadabhoy Vakeel for the other party.

WEATHER AND CROPS REPORTS.

We append abstracts of the weather reports of the undermentioned districts for the fortnight ending 15th November:—

POONA.

There was a slight fall of rain in Joonere talooka and the Ambegaon Petta, of the Keir talooka, and no fall at all in the rest of the talooka, of the collectorate during the fortnighs under report. The rubbee crops in the principal division, such as gram, wheat, &c., were withering owing to want of rain. In the Mawul talooka reaping of rice was nearly completed. Cholera broke out slightly in a few villages of the Indapoor and Poorundhur talooka.

SATTARA.

During the fortnight under report little or no rain fell throughout the collectorate, and the khureef crops suffered in consequence to some extent. Rubbee crops were withering for want of sufficient moisture, and unless there was an immediate and copious fall of rain they would, it was feared, suffer serious damage.

BELGAUM.

No rain. The rice and the jowarecrops were being reaped. In Uthnee the rubbee crops were withering for want of sufficient rain. The state of public health was good.

THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

Out of eighty-five candidates who presented themselves for the First Examination in Arts in connection with the University of Bombay, we learn that forty have passed. Of these, twenty-six were from the Elphinstone College, and fourteen from the Deccan College. Their names are as follows:—

Yashvant Vasudev Athale, Lakshuman Vishnu Bhide, Nilkanth Vinayak Chhatre, Vishnu Krishna Chiplunkar, Mahadev Balkrishna Chitale, Sabajirao Chintaman Chitnis, Jehanghier Edalji Davar, Bhanushankar Narayanshankar Dave, Nitchabhai Murarji Desai, Ganesh Dadaji Deshmukh, Chhabilram Dolatram Dixit, Edward Elias Fernandez, Dayabhai Motiram Jehagirdar, Navanidhlal Govindlal Javeri, Gopal Venkaji Kabe, Kanoba Ranchodas Kirtikar, Barzorji Jamshedji Kola, Vithal Bhau Lad, Ganpat Venketesh Limaye, Jamshedji Fardunji Madan, Vishnu Moreshvar Mahajani, Krishnarao Narsopant Mavlankar, Kavasji Mancherji Mistri, Balaji Prabhakar Modak, Janardan Balaji Modak, Dinshah Sorabji Modi, Kavasji Edalji Modi, Dayabhai Harjivandas Nanavati, Sitaram Narayan Pandit, Shrikrishna Bapu Phatak, Ganpat Sadashiv Rao, Nasarvanji Jamshedji Ratnagar, Ganesh Raghunath Samlre, Govind Gangadhar Sane, Gopal Moreshvar Sathe, Sitaram Gopal Soman, Edalji Dorabji Talati, Raghunath Balkrishna, Talvarkar, Maganbhai Kastursha Vimavala, Hari Bhikaji Wagle.

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE MUNICIPAL REVENUE.

From Monday, 30th Nov., to Saturday, 5th Dec., 1868.

	Rs.	a.	P.
Wheel Tax	4,607	13	4
House Rate	4,432	9	7
License Tax	647	0	0
Police Rate	3,481	14	5
Lighting do	2,328	13	10
Water do	11,841	13	4
Halalcore Cess	2,487	6	7
Market Fees	971	6	0
Fees through Police Commissioner, including Liquor Licenses, &c.	224	10	0
Miscellaneous Fees	1,502	8	4
Fines and Penalties	492	11	0
Total Rs...	33,018	10	5

Nosherwanjee Coyajee,
For Controller of Municipal Accounts.

THE EXPERIMENTS IN CINCHONA PLANTING IN DHARWAR.

In November last year a number of Cinchona plants were forwarded to Dharwar with the view to experiments being made as to the suitability of that district for the growth of the plant. With the exception of a few plants which were put into the gardens of private individuals, and which did not thrive well, the whole of the young shrubs were transplanted into the Cotton Experimental Field, and put under the personal care of Mr. Shearer, cotton gardener. These were apparently thriving and had grown considerably, when, Mr. Shearer being called on duty to Guzerat, they were put under the care of a Forest Department malee, and soon all died. Mr. Walton, Assistant Superintendent in charge of the Dharwar Factory, recommends in a report to Government that if the experiment be repeated the plants should be placed in cool, moist, selected situations along the western edge of the Dharwar district, and under the superintendence of a responsible and trustworthy person. Government, however, has resolved that "it does not seem advisable at present to continue experiments in Cinchona cultivation in the Dharwar collectorate."

INSOLVENCY COURT.—7th December.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Tucker, Commissioner.)

In Re Muncherjee Shapoorjee Kaka.

This insolvent was ordered last Court day to amend his schedule, and Mr. Dunbar now stated that that had been done. A discharge was accordingly granted.

In Re Tricumjee Veljee and others.

The Advocate General appeared for the insolvents and applied for a further adjournment of the first hearing for three months, owing to a delay caused in connection with the affairs of an English firm in which insolvents had been partners.

Notice had not been given to the creditors who had lodged opposition, and so the application was adjourned till next Court day in order that notice might be served on these.

In Re Roychund Deepchund.

Mr. McCulloch (instructed by Mr. Hurrell) appeared on behalf of Mr. Steel, the authorised attorney and agent of the official liquidator of the Asiatic Banking Corporation, and applied that Roychund Deepchund should be adjudicated an insolvent.

The Commissioner—Is that the father of Mr. Premchund Roychund?

Mr. McCulloch replied in the affirmative, and then referred to the terms of petition which set forth:—

1st That the above named Roychund Deepchund has been for some years past and down to the time of his leaving Bombay trading as a merchant and broker in a house in Vittulwady, where he also resided, and thereby, as your petitioners are advised, was and would be deemed at the time aforesaid, and now a trader, liable to become bankrupt within the meaning of the English bankrupt laws referred to in the 9th section of the Indian Insolvent Act XI. and XII. Vict, chap 21.

2. That on the 23rd day of June 1866 a judgment and a decree was obtained in the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in the suit No 489 of 1866 by your petitioners the Asiatic Banking Corporation as plaintiffs against Roychund Deepchund as defendant in the suit for the sum of Rs. 2,32,3.0 and interest from the 23rd June 1866, at six per cent. per annum until payment, together with the costs of the suit. The amount of judgment and interest has not been paid to your petitioners by Roychund Deepchund or any body on his account, but execution has not been issued in said decree, and your petitioners have not been able to issue execution against Roychund Deepchund because he has left the jurisdiction of this Honourable Court.

3. That a few days after the institution of the said suit in which your petitioners obtained the judgment, he absconded from Bombay and left his place of business and residence, and proceeded to Nowsarry, near Surat, in the territory of the Guicowar of Baroda, without the jurisdiction of this Court, and he has ever since been and is now residing at Nowsarry.

4. The object and intent of Roychund Deepchund in leaving the jurisdiction of this Honourable Court and residing at Nowsarry was to defeat and delay his creditors and to avoid the process of the High Court of Bombay, and your petitioners therefore obtained from the High Court an order in the suit to affix a copy of the summons on the door of the said house in Vittulwady Street and on the outer gate of the Court-house.

5. Your petitioners have made several inquiries for and have endeavoured by their agents and assistants to see Roychund Deepchund and also to find out the amounts and the particulars of his effects in both landed and moveable property within the jurisdiction of this Honourable Court, but your petitioners' attempts at so doing have proved unsuccessful, and your petitioners in the course of their enquiries were informed and have good reason to believe that Roychund Deepchund departed from the limits of the jurisdiction of this Honourable Court and the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in the month of May 1868, and that he is now at Nowsarry in the territory of the Guicowar of Baroda, out of the said jurisdiction, and that the departure of Roychund Deepchund from the said jurisdiction was with the intent to defeat and delay his creditors, and your petitioners are advised and believe that he by that departure became and is liable to be adjudged by this Court to have committed an act of insolvency under the provisions of 9th section of the Indian Insolvency Act 11 and 12 Victora, chap. 21.

6. That in addition to the said sum of Rs. 2,32,300 and interest so due by Roychund Deepchund to your petitioners as aforesaid under to said decree, Roychund Deepchund is also indebted to your petitioners in the sum of Rs. 10,72,9.3 7-2 in respect of certain other debts and liabilities of him, the said Roychund Deepchund, to your petitioners.

7. Your petitioners therefore humbly pray that the said Roychund Deepchund may be adjudged to have committed an act of insolvency pursuant to the provisions of the said Act for the relief of insolvent debtors in India, and that the proper order may thereupon be made.

The petition was accepted and the hearing fixed for the 18th of January—the Commissioner ordering that the usual notices should be served as in the case of Candass Narrondass.

There was no other case of interest decided.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A PREVENTABLE NUISANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The thanks of the residents in the neighbourhood of Byculla are due to you for the notice you have recently taken of the filthy condition of the grounds in the vicinity of the Racecourse. The prompt attention paid by the Health Department to your suggestion has produced a most beneficial effect on the atmosphere of the Course in proximity to the Adelphi Hotel, where numbers of strangers resort for exercise. I would venture to suggest to the Health Officer the propriety of causing a latrine to be constructed behind the stack-yard at Byculla as early as practicable; and pending its erection, the Municipal Commissioner should require of Mr. Souter, the Commissioner of Police, to see that decency is regarded, by obliging the numerous squatters who resort to the vacant ground west of the village on the north side of the Race-course to cross the waterway by the wooden path made by Dr. Hewlett last year close to the village, and the stone bridge farther west; thereby the atmosphere entering the village would be preserved pure for the inhabitants, and the disgusting sights now observable by all resorting to the Race-course will be transferred fifty yards back and out of view. This would not be oppression on the poor people, but a boon to the villagers and the public. This is a clear duty of the police, which I hope the Commissioner, Mr. Souter, will recognize.—Yours, &c.,

A TAX-PAYER.

Byculla, 7th December.

THE VICTORIA MUSEUM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I observe that some portion of the Victoria Museum, which has long been in an unfinished state, is being pulled down. Can any of your readers inform me whether the total demolition of the building is intended?—Yours, &c.,

A LOOKER ON.

7th December.

THE CARTING AGENCY AT BROACH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In your issue of the 27th ult

1st of August 1863; but from that time the application book was always laid upon the table of the board?—(A.) It was.—(Q.) That "application book" should contain every application for a cash credit?—(A.) Every cash credit granted.—(Q.) What was the practise under the new Act as to cash credits?—Witness—In what way do you mean? President—You told us that at first no cash credit could be granted except upon Government paper, or guaranteed railway shares, or bullion. What were the cash credits granted upon under the new Act?—(A.) I do not remember.—(Q.) Almost immediately after the passing of the Act were not cash credits granted upon promissory notes?—(A.) Not that I am aware of. President—Be very careful, because it is a rather important matter? Witness—I cannot recall any to my recollection.—(Q.) Are you not aware that cash credits were granted on promissory notes during the year 1863, after the passing of the Act?—(A.) I cannot recall any to memory.—(Q.) You were not aware of that fact?—(A.) I do not think that I was, so far as my recollection serves me.—(Q.) Do you mean to say that so very great an alteration in the practise of the bank as granting cash credits on promissory notes could take place without your knowledge as president?—(A.) I do not remember it.—(Q.) If I were to show you a list of them in this little book, you would be surprised?—(A.) I think I should.—President—Here is one beginning—"October 2nd, Roychund Deepchund, one lac; Premchund Roycund, one lac." Those are simply on personal security, and they were kept by Mr. DeGa. Witness—I do not remember that.—(Q.) These should all have been entered in the "application book?"—(A.) Certainly. President—There is not one of them entered in the "application book." You will see that it was the continued practise (if you look at this book) to grant those cash credits down to June 1864, we will take that period first.—(A.) Yes.—(Q.) I think that it was in June 1864 that the great share mania set in?—(A.) Or before.—(Q.) It may have been gradual, but that was the time when it first broke upon Bombay, the shares in the Back Bay Company, and the Financial Association of India and China, and all the other speculations then started?—(A.) Yes. President—I find contemporaneously with the resolution of the 2nd of June 1864, to which I wish to call your attention, that you were president, and you was present on the occasion when this resolution was passed.—(A.) I remember it.

The Secretary here read the resolution as follows—

"2nd June 1864. At the weekly meeting of the directors held to-day it was respectfully suggested that the number of credit accounts might be greatly increased if the system practised in Scotland was introduced, viz. on a bond for certain amount being signed by the party requiring the accommodation, with one good name as security according to the credit of the party. At present no person, with however good credit, can have a credit account with the bank unless he can lodge Government paper as security, besides his having a bond which has to be renewed every three months, whereas if the above system was adopted the account might run on from year to year, interest being charged at the current rates on the daily balance of the account, and added at the end of every six months when the books of the bank are balanced. There should be a clause in the bond empowering to call up the credit at any time. The bond should also provide for three years' interest at current rates. Agreed to."

President—I see that you were president and were present on that day.—(A.) I was.—(Q.) Were you at that time, viz., the 2nd of June 1864, aware that it had been the constant habit of the bank from the October previous to do the very thing for which authority was asked?—(A.) I was not.—(Q.) You were not aware of the falsity of this statement, "At present no person, in however good credit, can have a credit account with the bank unless he can lodge Government paper as security, besides singing a bond which has to be renewed every three months." You were not aware that that was untrue?—(A.) No, I was not, not to my recollection certainly. The rule with reference to Scotland is one which I have also advocated.—(Q.) Was there any such Scotch system as granting cash credits with one name?—(A.) So I believe.—(Q.) All the authorities say just the reverse, and that they always require in case of cash credits two names.—(A.) I had always understood that it was upon one name.—(Q.) —Who was the person that suggested this?—(A.) I daresay that I was; I am not certain, but I think that it is very likely that I was the person, because I suggested the same in Madras.—(Q.) Then you were the person under whose instructions this scroll minute was drawn up?—(A.) I am not aware that I was.—(Q.) It so happens that this scroll minute is drawn up correctly, and really does state the Scotch practise. It is as follow—"It is respectfully suggested that the number of credit accounts might be greatly increased if the system practised in Scotland was introduced, viz. on a bond for a certain amount being signed by the party requiring the accommodation, together with the two good "names as security." That was the original proposition. Who was it that altered it. That you say was your proposition?—(A.) I proposed it in Madras, I believe, and I should certainly have proposed it in Bombay.—(Q.) Then it was your proposition, and it was your understanding, that the Scotch system was to have two names for a cash credit?—(A.) I do not know that I drew it out.—(Q.) But you say that you proposed it in Madras, and that you believe that you proposed it in Bombay?—(A.) On one name, I think; I do not know that I proposed it; I know that it was discussed.—(Q.) I thought you said that you had proposed it?—(A.) Not to put it in a resolution.—(Q.) Who did propose this; somebody must have proposed such an alteration as this?—(A.) Perhaps you know.—(Q.) I know something about it, but I wish to know who was the person that proposed it?—(A.) That I do not remember.—(Q.) Can you tell me in whose handwriting that alteration is?—(A.) Mr. Blair's, I should think, to which my authorised him to change the statement from what was the fact, viz., that a Scotch cash credit required two names, and not one name?—(A.) I cannot tell you.—(Q.) You were president at the time, and that is the scroll minute of that board meeting?—(A.) I cannot say who proposed it—I do not think that I did.—(Q.) There must have been some discussion; an alteration of the kind could not have taken place without some discussion?—(A.) I suppose that it could not.—(Q.) Do you mean to say Mr. Blair took upon himself the responsibility of making that alteration in a minute which you believe to have been suggested by yourself?—(A.) I do not know; it was done at the board, I persume.—(Q.) Then I suppose it was done at the board with your knowledge?—(A.) I presume it was.—(Q.) How came you, as president, to allow a correct statement as to the Scotch cash credit being upon two names to be altered into one name?—(A.) Because I believed that it was one name.—(Q.) Can you show us any authority for that statement?—(A.) I cannot now.—(Q.) We have had two or three statements made showing the contrary, namely, that the Scotch system always required two names. Mr. Blair was a Scotch banker, was he not?—(A.) He had been, I believe, an assistant in one of the Scotch banks before he came out.—(Q.) You cannot account for this extraordinary relation of the cash credit system to Scotland?—(A.) I cannot.—(Q.) And I am to understand that you were wholly ignorant of the fact that cash credits had for months previously been granted upon the very terms which this resolution was passed to authorize?—(A.) I have no recollection of that whatever.—(Q.) You never before saw that little blue book which I have handed to you?—(A.) I do not remember to have seen it. I think that if I had seen it my initials would have been placed to it.—(Q.) I do not think that you would have seen it. I think that it was kept by Mr. DeGa, the head of the cash credit department, for his own protection. Did you ever see these interest books which were the only other books in the bank upon which these cash credits appeared (handing some books to the witness.)—(A.) I do not remember them if they were not laid before the board.—(Q.) They were not laid before the board. Will you try to refresh your memory and tell us who it was that suggested this resolution. You believe that it was yourself; cannot you tell us positively who it was that suggested this resolution?—(A.) I cannot.—(Q.) It is, I admit, very unfortunate that we have not had Mr. Blair to examine before calling you?—(A.) I wish you had.—(Q.) Do you believe that all the directors were equally ignorant with yourself of the existence of this practise?—(A.) If I did not know it, I do not suppose that they did.—(Q.) Mr. Foggo told us that he had never heard of [illegible]. That is very likely. Was Mr. Fogge present at that meeting?—(A.) He was not a director—[illegible] in 1863.—(Q.) As to loans under the old [illegible] Do you mean loans on Government security?—(A.) Yes. Witness—I believe that the term security—[illegible] Secretary.—(Q.) On Government promissory notes or bonds?—(A.) Or guaranteed railway stock?—(A.) I do not remember it. [illegible] have been passed upon it?—(Q.) They were granted, I believe, for short terms?—(A.) Three years.—(Q.) What was the practice under the new system as to loans?—(A.) Upon what security?—President—Upon what security did you grant loans?—(A.) Upon the same security.—(Q.) Surely you are aware that they granted them upon the promissory notes of the parties?—(A.) All of them were upon the promissory notes so far as I remember; there were no bills of exchange.—(Q.) You do not understand that I am talking about fixed loans. Upon what security did you grant fixed loans after the passing of the Act?—(A.) I am not aware that they were granted upon anything else except upon Government securities (Government securities had died out altogether and in fact there were none) and on goods.—(Q.) Do you mean to say that during the whole of the years 1864 and 1865, when you were president, you never heard of any loans being granted upon promissory notes and mere bonds?—Witness—If there was a promissory note what was the use of a loan?—President—That was the security which was given for the loan.—Witness—I do not think that I did.—(Q.) You never heard during the latter part of 1864 and 1865 of any loan being granted upon a mere promissory note, and a [illegible]?—(A.) I do not remember it?—(Q.) [illegible] for £25,000, two and a half lakhs (handing to the witness). You never saw any of those?—(A.) I do not remember seeing this?—(Q.) You never [illegible] for £62,500, for instance (handing another to the witness.)—(A.) I do not remember it?—(Q.) Those are most extraordinary documents. Did you ever see any bonds of this kind?—(A.) I do not remember them. President (reading)—"We have deposited in the Bank of Bombay personal security to the amount of so and so, and the words 'personal security' are expressed by the letters P.S." "I have credited you with the Bank of Bombay P.S. to the amount of Company's Rs. 3,25,000." However we had better speak to Mr. Blair about this, it is more in his department. Were you aware of loans being granted for long periods?—(A.) No I was not.—(Q.) You never heard of a loan of 21 lacs being granted upon personal security?—(A.) No, I do not remember it.—(Q.) You never heard of its being granted in August 1864 and not being payable till nearly 12 months afterwards?—(A.) No, I do not remember it.—(Q.) You do not recollect Byramjee Hormusjee Cama having a long loan?—(A.) No, I recollect his having a loan.—(Q.) Do you remember Mr. Foggo making any objections to the system of referring bills to native directors for their opinion?—(A.) I do not.—(Q.) Did you know of intimate relations or what relations subsisted between Premchund Roychund and Mr. Blair?—(A.) No.—(Q.) Were you aware that they were on very intimate terms?—(A.) I know that Mr. Blair knew him, but I was not aware that they were on intimate terms.—(Q.) Were you aware that he gave him a book of blank forms to fill up with the names of any people that he liked?—(A.) No, I was not.—(Q.) When did the bank, according to your knowledge, first commence actually lending on shares—I mean on shares virtually and substantially?—(A.) Not till the resolution was passed in April.—(Q.) You are not aware that they lent money on shares in this way, viz. to buy shares, and that these shares were to be deposited for safe custody in the bank?—(A.) They may have been deposited for safe custody, but it was not to buy shares that I am aware of.—(Q.) You are not aware that a practice had sprung up before you left, and long before that resolution of April 1865, of lending money on the security of shares being deposited in the bank for safe custody?—(A.) I do not think that the loans were made upon that security, but if Mr. Blair thought that he had not sufficient security in the man himself he might have had those shares as collateral security in that way.—(Q.) You did not know that at the Kalbadavie branch loans were made openly in that way?—(A.) I thought that all the Kalbadavie cases were referred to Mr. Blair.—(Q.) You were not aware that they were openly advancing upon shares before April 1865?—(A.) I was not.—(Q.) You were not aware that the resolution of the 6th of August was practically rescinded?—(A.) I do not think that it was rescinded.—(Q.) I say practically rescinded?—(A.) If Mr. Blair was not perfectly satisfied that the man was good enough for the amount he took shares from him as collateral security.—(Q.) Were those transactions brought before the board as they ought to have been under the resolution of the 6th of August?—(A.) I am not aware that they were.—(Q.) Would it not have been your duty as president to have seen that they were brought before the board?—(A.) I presume that the loan granted was in the application book, which was laid upon the table, or the promissory note, or whatever it might be.—(Q.) it would not be so—negotiable securities were not entered in the "application book"—they were entered in the "register of bills," which was not laid before the board. That was Mr. Stuart's evidence as to the old time?—(A.) There were no books I think in the old time, but I think there were afterwards.—(Q.) In point of fact was not it lending on shares?—(A.) No, I do not think that it was.—(Q.) Would the money have been lent if those shares had not been deposited?—(A.) Perhaps the whole of it would not have been.—(Q.) Then was not it to a certain extent lending on shares?—(A.) I do not want to fence the question, but I do not think that it was.—(Q.) Then what do you think?—(A.) I think that if a man applied for a large loan, and Mr. Blair thought that he was not good for it, he would say, "I will give it to you, but you must deposit so and so for safety."—(Q.) Then Mr. Blair in fact took the security of these shares, did he not?—(A.) He did.—(Q.) How came you to know this?—(A.) I heard of it afterwards, but not at the time.—(Q.) When did you first come to the knowledge that Mr. Blair was lending this money on shares?—(A.) I am not aware that he ever was lending on shares solely.—(Q.) When did you first become aware that Mr. Blair was lending money and getting shares deposited for safe custody?—(A.) I do not remember.—(Q.) Did you know it long before you left India?—(A.) I do not think that I did know it long before I left India.—(Q.) When did you first know it?—(A.) I do not remember, or I would tell you at once.—(Q.) It appears that Mr. Blair did let you know as to some of his loans which he was making?—(A.) I heard that loans had been granted in this way.—(Q.) And I suppose that when you heard it you enquired and looked into those loans?—(A.) I told Mr. Blair that he had no right to do it.—(Q.) Why had he no right to do it?—(A.) Under that rule.—(Q.) You therefore thought that it was a lending upon shares?—(A.) No, I did not think so at the time.—(Q.) Then what wrong did he do?—(A.) He had them in safe custody.—(Q.) Did you approve of the practice?—(A.) No.—(Q.) If you did not approve of the practice, what steps did you take to put a stop to it?—(A.) I do not think that I knew of it until a very short time before I went away.—(Q.) Can you remember the particular case which was brought under your attention?—(A.) I cannot.—(Q.) Were you aware that Mr. Blair was in the habit of lending money for the purpose of buying shares upon the promise of those shares being brought into the Bank?—(A.) I was not.—(Q.) And having no other security than only the shares which were bought with the money lent?—(A.) I was not aware of that.—(Q.) Were you ever consulted as to renewals of these large loans?—(A.) I do not remember that I was.—(Q.) You do not mean to say that you allowed large sums of ten lacs or five lacs to go on being renewed without looking into the matter?—(A.) I may have done so.—(Q.) Surely it was your duty to look into the matter. Is it good banking to go on renewing loans time after time?—(A.) I do not think that it is.—(Q.) Are they not apt to become dead loans?—(A.) It is a system which prevailed very much in India.—(Q.) Did you take any steps to put a stop to that system?—(A.) I did not.—(Q.) Then I understand that you left the renewing of the loans to the secretary?—(A.) I do not remember these being brought before us.—(Q.) In point of fact the renewal of the loans were left to the secretary, were they not?—(A.) I presume they were.—(Q.) How was it that you, as president of the bank, even supposing that you only went there so seldom as you mention (which I have no doubt is correct), did not know that such enormous sums were going out in October, November, and December 1864? Why did that not strike your attention?—(A.) I knew of this loan to the Financial Corporation, and the other; but I do not remember the others at all.—(Q.) Were not you in the habit of looking at the "daily book"?—(A.) No.—(Q.) That book was regularly laid on the table of the board?—(A.) I knew very little of the names of people in Bombay.—(Q.) It does not give a single name, but it shows great sums of money as going out?—(A.) I daresay.—(Q.) When you saw that 10 or 20 lacs had gone out the day before, did not you enquire where they had gone?—(A.) I heard the other directors ask the question from the books lying on the table, and Mr. Blair answered the question.—(Q.) You did not make yourself informed as to these large loans?—(A.) I do not remember it.—(Q.) Did you know that Mr. Blair was receiving allotments?—(A.) I knew that he did receive an allotment.—(Q.) What allotment?—(A.) Of Back Bay shares.—(Q.) Did you not know that he was receiving the allotments of many other companies?—(A.) I did not.—(Q.) Did not Mr. Blair give you information from time to time as to what allotments were to be got?—(A.) No, not that I am aware of.—(Q.) Did you know that Mr. Blair was speculating in shares?—(A.) I did not. Will you allow me to explain? President—Yes. Witness—I knew that Mr. Blair had two shares in the Elphinstone Land Company, and they ran up to a premium of a lac and 86 each. Mr. Blair, speaking to me one day, mentioned them, and I said, "why do you not sell them and get out of the country." His answer was that he should have nothing to do with them—that he wanted them for an investment, and that he should keep them. Moreover, he said that he had been asked by one of the directors to vote upon the new scheme, and that he should not even vote. His Back Bay shares, I understood from him, he got as an investment.—(Q.) Then you did know of his having an allotment of Back Bay shares, and of his having shares, in the Elphinstone Land Press Company?—(A.) He had shares in the Elphinstone Land Press Company, I believe, when I arrived in Bombay.—(Q.) Are you prepared to say you did not know that he held any other shares?—(A.) I do not remember. I do not think that I did.—(Q.) He never told you that he was receiving allotments?—(A.) No.—(Q.) Did he tell you that he was borrowing money?—(A.)—Certainly not. I always thought that Mr. Blair was a man of money, and had no occasion to borrow. He gave his own security to the Bank.—(Q.) You never heard of his borrowing money from the Asiatic Bank?—(A.) No.—(Q.) You never heard of his borrowing money from Premchund Roychund?—(A.) No.—(Q.) Or from Roychund Deepchund, Premchund's father?—(A.)—No.—(Q.) Did you know that Mr. Robertson was receiving any allotments?—(A.) I knew that he had some shares in the Back Bay Company.—(Q.) Did you know that he was receiving allotments in anything else?—(A.) No, I did not.—(Q.) Are you quite sure?—(A.) I am almost positive.—(Q.) Do you know that he had any trafficking in shares—buying and selling?—(A.)—No. (Q.) Or Mr. Blair?—(A.) No. (Q.) Did you know that Mr. Rodgie was receiving allotments?—(A.) I think that Mr. Rodgie had an allotment in the Back Bay Company—I am not certain.—(Q.) Do you know that Mr. Madan was receiving allotments?—(A.) No. (Q.) Do you know that either of those persons was buying and selling shares?—(A.) No. (Q.) Do you know that they were entering into speculations with other people?—(A.) No.—(Q.) You never know anything of it?—(A.) No.—(Q.) But I think that Mr. Blair knew that you were receiving allotments?—(A.) I daresay he did.—(Q.) I think that Mr. Blair was the medium of some of your investments in those shares?—(A.) How do you mean the medium?—(Q.) Of paying money for those shares?—(A.) No. What do you mean by the medium?—(Q.) I mean to say that you would employ him to pay cash in his name—that you would give him a cheque to pay the money for those shares.—(A.) I gave him a cheque to pay the allotment made to me in the Back Bay scheme.—(Q.) He knew then that you were having allotments of the Back Bay shares?—(A.) Yes, and he knew that I had some shares in the Eastern Financial Association of India and China.—(Q.) Did he know of any other of your allotments?—(A.) I am not aware of it.—(Q.) Here is a power of attorney which I think you executed in Mr. Blair's favour? [Handing a paper to the witness.] (A.) Yes.—(Q.) This was a power of attorney authorizing him to sign for you for your Back Bay shares?—(A.) It was.—(Q.) Then it is quite clear that he knew about that?—(A.) Quite.—(Q.) How came you to give him that power of attorney?—(A.) I was at Poonah at the time and I sent a cheque to Mr. Blair in a registered letter. That is not a general power—it is a special one.—(Q.) You will find that the first four items on this account are cheques drawn in favour of Mr. Blair?—(A.) The first item is 40,000 rupees.—(Q.) There are four items, two as secretary and treasurer, and two as James Blair personally?—(A.) Yes.—(Q.) Does not that show that to a certain extent he was the medium through which you paid for some of those shares?—(A.) This one does, the other does not.—(Q.) My object now is to know what knowledge the officers of the Bank had of your proceedings. There are those four items for which cheques are drawn in Mr. Blair's name?—(A.) No. Excuse me, the first two are in the name of the secretary and treasurer of the Bank of Bombay.—(Q.) And then there are two signed "James Blair"?—(A.) Yes, one for 1,250 rupees, and the other for another amount.—(Q.) Were any of those allotments?—(A.) The first two were calls to be paid into the Bank of Bombay.—(Q.) What were the other two?—(A.) The other two were for Back Bay allotments.—(Q.) Did Mr. Robertson know that you were receiving allotments?—(A.) He must have known that I was receiving these allotments, because they passed through the Bank.—(Q.) Did not the officers of the Bank know in point of fact that you were receiving allotments?—(A.) I daresay they did.—(Q.) Will you tell us what were the allotments which you did receive. Did you not on the 1st of June apply for the Back Bay shares?—(A.) I did.—(Q.) That is your letter asking for them [handing a letter to the witness] that is your handwriting I think?—(A.) Yes. [The letter was read as follows:—

"My Dear Scott,—If I am out of rule excuse me. The other day you kindly said you would make a note in your book and remember me at the proper time. Cowasjee also wrote me that you had agreed with him to take me into consideration when Back Bay shares were allotted. would not trouble you, but nothing was said about the number. Gup has it that individual applications are for large lots. I am not very grasping, but if for this occasion only you will consider the president of the Bank of Bombay, the Accountant General, and the trainer of *Baby*, that very fast horse, a swell, and allot him (6) six shares I shall not object, as I can take that number up. I have gone in for a few Financial Associations—sufficient to qualify myself for that London Board—and if I hear from you that I am likely to get a seat at the Asiatic Board I shall qualify for that. These will give me quite employment enough.—I remain, yours sincerely,

June 1st, 1864. (Signed) S. D. Birch."]

(Q.) Can you explain how it was that when you only asked for six of these valuable shares you got eight?—(A.) When I asked for six it was supposed that the Government were going to have one-fifth of the shares, which were 400. Before they were allotted it was known that the Government would not take them up. When there was a large amount to distribute I asked Cowasjee Jehangeer and Mr. Scott to put me down for two more, making eight. The Back Bay scheme has been called a "bubble scheme" and "the notorious Back Bay scheme." I believe that a scheme for the reclamation of the Back Bay has been in existence for many years, and it was not until Mr. Scott and Cowasjee and these gentlemen came forward that it was taken into the serious consideration of the Government. It was supposed then that Government would be a large shareholder in it. They promised to take 400 shares I think. They were reserved for them, but they were not allowed by the Home Government to take them up.—(Q.) You are inaccurate there—the Governor-General stopped them?—(A.) But it was supposed at Bombay that they were taken—I merely want to show that it was not a bubble scheme.—(Q.) So far as I am concerned we do not care whether it was a bubble scheme or not. Whom did you ask for the two additional shares—Cowasjee Jehangeer?—(A.) Cowasjee Jehangeer and Mr. Scott.—(Q.) You got these eight shares through the influence of Mr. Scott and Cowasjee Jehangeer?—(A.) I believe that I did.—(Q.) Did you ask anybody else?—(A.) I did not.—(Q.) Did you ask Premchund Roychund?—(A.) I did not.—(Q.) Did you ask anybody to interest himself?—(A.) I did not.—(Q.) At what premium were those shares on the day that they were allotted to you.—(A.) I do not remember.—(Q.) Were not they at a premium of 10,000 rupees each?—(A.) They might have been.—(Q.) I have it from your accounts. What did you sell those eight shares for—you sold three of those shares on the 25th of November 1864 at a premium of 25,000 rupees?—(A.) I did.—(Q.) On the 28th of December you sold two at a premium of 45,000 rupees?—(A.) I did not sell them—the Oriental Bank did so.—(Q.) On the 28th you also sold two shares at 45,500 rupees premium, on the 6th of January 1865 you sold one share at Rs. 45,000 premium. The consequence was that you so realised by those shares three lakhs and Rs. 41,000?—(A.) Yes.—(Q.) And it was a clear profit to you of three lakhs?—(A.) It might have been.—(Q.) I strike off Rs. 1,000 for stamps and charges and commission, that would leave you a clear profit of three lakhs upon the transaction, is it not so?—(A.) It is so.—(Q.) You told us that you sold on the 28th of December four Back Bay shares?—(A.) The Oriental Bank sold them for me.—(Q.) Of course under your direction there was 45,000 rupees premium on the 28th of December, and 45,500 premium on the same day? Witness—May I make a remark with reference to my application to Mr. Scott? President—Certainly. Witness—I put down in my letter that I was "the trainer of *Baby*"—it arose out of a joke when I was in company in Elliott's case as to the Civil Fund in Madras. I was secretary to the Civil Fund and I was sub-treasurer, and a great many questions were put. I said, "I do not know so and so as sub-treasurer, but I do know it as secretary to the Civil Fund." Sir Christopher Rawlinson said, "you can answer as secretary to the Civil Fund, or sub-treasurer, or master of the Madras Hounds or captain of the Volunteer Cavalry, or secretary to the Turf Fund,—you will be good enough to answer the question in either of those capacities." It was simply a joke between Mr. Scott and myself, and I put in the words "trainer of *Baby*" as well.—(Q.) With respect to these shares sold for you on the 28th December 1864, how did you get the information to enable you to do so that day, which was the very day on which Back Bay shares were listed in Bombay?—(A.) I left them to the Oriental Bank to sell—they were deposited with the bank in a sealed packet in October for safe custody, and none of them were sold, I think, until the end of November, and then three were sold; and when they went up in December I ordered the Bank to sell the rest.—(Q.) How was it that you gave instructions to the Oriental Bank to sell those shares on the very day that they were highest in the market?—(A.) I did not give instructions to the Oriental Bank to sell them on the very day. I gave them instructions to sell the remainder of the shares, and they exercised their own judgment.—(Q.) Did you not receive any information that that was about the culminating point?—(A.) I did not.—(Q.) Are you quite sure that Premchund Roychund did not tell you so?—(A.) No.—(Q.) Or Cowasjee Jehangeer?—(A.) No, nobody I believe saw them at that time.—(Q.) Are you aware that that was the day on which the shares were at the highest?—(A.) No, I am not.

(To be continued.)

THE MAGISTRATE AND THE BARRISTER.

Mr. Paroo Mull, Full Power Magistrate of Hyderabad, was a short time ago removed to an inferior situation, as Kardar of Hala. This at the time excited some little curiosity and remarks were made freely as to the cause, which is attributed to the following occurence: Mr. Strong, Barrister-at-Law, went to Hyderabad to assist a Sindee who was supposed to have experienced some wrong at the hands of the Fouzdar. The Magistrate refused to allow Mr. Strong to appear, whereupon that gentleman appealed to the Commissioner, who sent an order to the Magistrate to allow the case to proceed, which order Mr. Paroo Mull ignored on the plea that the Commissioner had no jurisdiction over him. If this version of the story is true, the ex-Magistrate fully deserves what he has got, and a little more to boot.—*Sind News.*

RAILWAY CARRIAGES FOR HOT CLIMATES.

In all other quasi-tropical countries, but more especially in America, the English first-class model railway carriage is held to be a model of discomfort; and our readers, who have travelled on a hot Indian day or night in a hot first-class carriage on a hot Indian railway, will feel inclined to endorse these sentiments of the foreigner. Heat, and the impossibility of obtaining a refreshing sleep, have the inevitable effect of making the railway traveller restless; but, it is nevertheless quite impossible for him to do aught but sit still, and regard his cruel fate as calmly as possible through the cameraludia of brandy and water. As we once heard an American bagman declare, "you have no room to sleep or spit in these damned locations;" yet the Transatlantic "car," permitting of both conveniences, is open to the adoption of our railway companies. A large roomy "car," in which passengers could move about, with an outside verandah, and a free current of air flowing through it from end to end, would be a vast improvement upon the present stuffy receptacles for perspiring humanity in which the companies think proper to stow us away.—*Pioneer.*

THE PROPOSED EXHIBITION AND FAIR AT KURRACHEE.

The Kurrachee papers publish the following letter addressed by Sir W. Merewether on Nov. 20th to the Secretary of the Exhibition Committee:—

"Sir,—I have to express my regret that through inadvertence and press of business your letter has remained unanswered till now.

"I think the Committee have come to a wise resolution in postponing the Exhibition and Fair to a time when Kurrachee is more likely to be filled with usual residents than is the case at Christmas.

"It will afford me very great gratification to be present at the opening, but I fear that the 15th of March will be earlier than I would possibly be back from the districts. By the 20th April I should certainly be in Kurrachee, and if that day would suit, I would make a point of being present.

"I would, however, offer a suggestion for the consideration of the Committee. April in some years has proved a very hot month, and we cannot be certain that it may not be so this year. The port of Kurrachee is fairly open after the middle of September, and that month, as well as the first part of October, is as compared to April a cool time. There is usually an annual gathering for races in the first week in October, and would that not be a very appropriate time to hold the Exhibition and Fair? With proper arrangements either would help the other, while full time to mature the scheme would be gained.

"Whichever may be chosen, 20th of April or first week in October, I shall be most happy to join in the opening. I have the honour to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

"W. L. Merewether, Colonel,
Commissioner in Sind."

The *Gaulois* announces, in a roundabout manner, that the Empress of the French is *enceinte*—for the first time since 1856.

"Mooljee v. Schuster."—In this case, which we mentioned in our last, it was stated on the authority of a report that appeared in *The Times* that the court had refused the rule. The rule was granted on all the points raised.—*Home News.*

The Late General Sir Robert William Honner, K.C.B.—We have already recorded the death of the above gallant officer, late of Her Majesty's Indian Army. He died on Sunday, Nov 8, at the age of 69 years. The late Sir Robert W Honner entered the army, as ensign in the Bombay Infantry, in 1821, and served in the Mahee Kanta against the Bheels in 1823; at the attack and burning of the village of Teechao; and on the Runn of Kutch, against the Khosas and Meeanas; with the field force, in 1824, in the Meena Hills, near the Joudpoore territory; at the forcing of the Talietta Pass and the skirmish at Roveera; in various skirmishes in that year with the Meeanas, Bheele, Grassias, Koolees, and other predatory tribes; at the attack and capture of the fort of Dunkeir; with the Bombay column, army of the Punjab, in 1848-49 at the siege and surrender of Mooltan, including the attack on the suburbs, storm of the city breach, and capture of the town (medal and clasp) with the Persian expeditionary force, in 1856-57, as brigadier and at the taking of the islands of Korrack and Gorgo. He commanded the advance division at the landing at Hallilah Bay, and was present at the assault and capture of Fort Reshire, and surrender of Bushire; at Borazjoon (where he was slightly wounded) commanded the vanguard on the return to Bushire from Borazjoon, and was present at the battle of Khooshab (medal and clasp). For his distinguished services he was made a Companion of the Order of the Bath in 1853, and a Knight Commander of that Order in 1855. His commissions bore date as follow:—Ensign, 14th February, 1821; lieutenant, 1st May, 1824; captain, 14th February, 1836; major, 9th November, 1846; lieutenant-colonel, 9th October, 1848; colonel, 28th November, 1854; and major-general, 17th September, 1861.

QUESTION AS TO STREET OBSTRUCTIONS.

A question in connection with the removal of street obstructions was disposed of by Mr. Connon in the Fort Police Court on Friday. Allybhoy Noorbhoy, Lohar Chaul street, was charged at the instance of the Municipal Commissioner with having not complied with a notice to remove from his house situated at Lohar Chaul street a bench erected or projected on 19th June last, said to be on the site of a bench which had been there before, which was alleged to be contrary to Sect. 137 of Act 2 of 1865, (Bombay Municipal Act) that section being as follows:—

CXXXVII. The Commissioner may give notice in writing to the owner or occupier of any house or building to remove or alter any projection, encroachment, or obstruction, which, after this Act comes into operation, shall be erected or placed against or in front of such house or building, if the same overhangs, or juts into, or in any way projects or encroaches upon, or is an obstruction to the safe and convenient passage along any public street, or obstructs, or projects, or encroaches into or upon any uncovered aqueduct, drain, or sewer in such street; and such owner or occupier shall within fourteen days after the service of such notice upon him, remove such projection, encroachment or obstruction or alter the same in such manner as shall have been directed by the Commissioner; and in default thereof shall be liable to a fine which may extend to two hundred Rupees; and the Commissioner in such case may remove such projection, encroachment, or obstruction; and the expense of such removal shall be recoverable as hereinafter provided:—Provided that, when theexpense shall have been paid by the occupier, except in the case in which such projections, encroachments, or obstructions were made or put up by him, such occupier shall be entitled to deduct the expense of removing or altering the same from the rent payable by him to the owner of the house or building.

Mr. Leathes appeared for the prosecution and examined several of the municipal officers to show that there had been a bench in front of defendant's house but that it had been removed and a new one substituted which projected 2 feet 2 inches over the street. He also referred to the following letter which had been sent on 18th July to the Municipal Commissioner by Purshotumdass Munmohundass landlord of the defendant:—"With reference to your notice of the 23rd June 1868, No. 120 of 1868, requiring my tenant Allibhoy Noorbhoy to remove within 14 days from the same thereof the new bench, alleged to have been erected or placed against the front of his shop No. 112 situate at Loharchaul, since the passing of Bombay Act No. II. of 1865, I beg to state that I have only substituted a new plank instead of the old one which stood on the place for upwards of 30 years, and if you wish to satisfy yourself personally as to the truth of this statement, I am ready to bring respectable witnesses to support my statement. Should you or your officers after this intimation adopt any proceedings, and remove the second bench, you will do so at your own risk and peril, and I will be under the painful necessity of adopting such legal measures as I may be advised." Mr. Leathes therefore argued that a new bench had been substituted and that this case thus come within the provisions of section 137.

The case for the defence was stated as follows:—"This is a complaint made against the defendant by the Municipal Commissioner for putting a new bench, and for not having complied with notice No 120 dated 23rd June 1868, contrary to section 137 of Act 2 of 1865. The defendant is the tenant of Purshotumdass Munmohundass on whose names the property stands. The defendant submits that he does not come within the section, the alleged bench or plank is standing where it is for upwards of sixty years, the Commissioner's people call it a bench but in fact it is a wooden plank. Although the said plank is lying where it is for such a number of years, the defendant was never hindered by anybody on any occasion. The defendant only repaired the said bench about two months ago, only by joining a new piece instead of the old and rotten one; the said planks are so put in one range; and it is very strange that this defendant has been called upon by the Commissioner to remove."

Mr. Taylor appeared for the defendant and took proof that the wood of the old bench that had been used for the one now standing and so contended that the alleged renewal had only been a repair, and that the case therefore could not come under section 137, but under the following section which provided:—

CXXXVIII. The Commissioner may give notice in writing to the owner or occupier of any house of building to remove or alter any projection, encroachment, or obstruction, which although erected before this Act comes into operation, shall have been erected or placed against or in front of such house or building, if the same overhangs or juts into or in any way projects or encroaches upon any public street, so as to be an obstruction to the safe and convenient passage along such street, or if the same projects or encroaches into or upon any uncovered aqueduct, drain, or sewer in such street so as to obstruct or interfere with such aqueduct, drain, or sewer, or the proper working thereof, and such owner or occupier shall within thirty days after the service of such notice remove such projection, encroachment, or obstruction, or alter the same in such manner as shall have been directed by the Commissioner, and in default thereof the Commissioner may remove such projection, encroachment, or obstruction; and if such projection, encroachment, or obstruction shall have been lawfully made, the Commissioner shall make reasonable compensation to every person who suffers damage by such removal or alteration; and if any disputs shall arise touching the amount of such compensation, the same shall be ascertained and determined in the manner hereinafter provided.

Some discussion took place as to dates:—and with regard to the first letter to the Commissioner the landlord said that terms thereof had been owing to his not consulting a legal gentleman.

The Magistrate dismissed the case, and in doing so remarked that he had very great difficulty in coming to a conclusion with regard to the application of section 137 to this case. He had been reminded by Mr. Duthie that he had decided that a renewal in a previous case was a new structure such as was provided against by section 137. At all events it appeared he decided in that case that there had been an offence under this section. In the case now before the Court, however, he was, on mature reflection, and after having had the advantage of hearing the matter argued on both sides by professional gentlemen, constrained to come to a different conclusion, and if Mr. Leathes wished to get the point tried by a higher Court he would be glad to give his reasons in writing. He did not think there could be much doubt about the facts which were these:—there was an old board on the present site, and on the 18th or 19th June it was practically taken down to all intents and purposes, and whether there was any of the old wood in it, or not, he did not know; nor would that affect his decision. There might have been some of the old wood used, but, at any rate on consideration of the section cited he did not think the case came within the operation of it. There was evidently some mistake as to dates, but he did not go on dates; he assumed that the thing was practically taken down. But then a board had been there for many years, and he did not think this Act had taken away the common law right, which long continued user conferred. The man had a right to his property, and to space so long used without molestion, (thirty or forty years it was said;) and therefore, according to his present judgment, he dismissed the summons, but refused to allow the defendant his costs, considering he had been in error on the former occasion and might have misled the officers of the Municipality thereby.

Mr. Nana Morojee, officiating Third Magistrate, had been sitting on the bench while the case was being discussed, and Mr. Connon said that although the Magistrates did not sit *in banc* he was happy to add that his colleague concurred in the view which he (Mr. Connon) had taken of the case.

FORT POLICE COURT.—5th December

(BEFORE JOHN CONNON, ESQ.)

Embezzlement.—Robert Goodfellow, carpenter of the ship *Aaron Brown*, was sentenced to a month's imprisonment for embezzling a bottle of brandy, part of the ship's stores.

Petty Thefts.—Rama Amajee was sentenced to receive 10 stripes for stealing 2 annas worth of sugarcane.—Kirata Nussib was sentenced to receive 8, and Essoo Ragkoote 10 stripes, both for petty thefts.

Breach of License.—Goolam Hossein Solyman was fined Rs. 4 for carrying more passengers than allowed by his license.

Monday, 7th December.

(BEFORE NANA MOROJEE, ESQ.)

Refusal of Duty.—William Woolley, seamen of the British ship *Mullany*, was charged with wilful disobedience of lawful commands in refusing to do duty on board the ship, and, on conviction, was sentenced to a fortnight's rigorous imprisonment.

Assault.—George Phillips, seaman of the British ship *Andromeda*, was charged with assaulting Mr. A. Dakies. The prisoner was adjudged guilty and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 10, or, in default, to suffe twenty days' imprisonment with hard labour.

GIRGAUM POLICE COURT.—5th Dec.

(BEFORE R. H. SHOWELL, ESQ.)

Theefts.—Jeejee Babajee, a mussal in the employ of the Hon'ble Byramjee Jejeebhoy, was charged with stealing two bottles of brandy, two bottles of cocoanut oil, four padlocks, and a quantity of tea, belonging to Sorabjee Shapoor